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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 323--90th Congress

Chapter 445--1st Session

H. R. 4124

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 323

PEANUT MARKETING QUOTAS. Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. It simplifies and strengthens the administration of the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Act; eliminates the necessity of determining normal yields of individual farms except in cases of violations of the quota regulations; increases the penalty for marketing excess peanuts from 3¢ to a rate equivalent to 50% of the basic price support rate (the same penalty rate as now provided for wheat, corn, and cotton); provides for reductions in allotments in the year following the infractions; and eliminates the provision of existing law whereby the farmer could avoid payment of the penalty by delivering excess peanuts to an agency designated by the Secretary.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 4124

July 9, 1947	H. R. 4124 was introduced by Rep. Hardy and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
July 12, 1947	The Agriculture Committee approved but did not report H. R. 4124.
July 15, 1947	House Agriculture Committee reported H. R. 4124, without amendment. House Report 922. Print of the bill as reported.
July 21, 1947	House debated and passed H. R. 4124 as reported.
July 22, 1947	H. R. 4124 was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as referred.
July 23, 1947	Senate Committee approved but did not report H. R. 4124.
July 24, 1947	Senate Committee reported H. R. 4124 without amendment. Senate Report 720. Print of the bill as reported.
July 26, 1947	Senate debated and passed H. R. 4124 as reported.
August 1, 1947	Approved. Public Law 323.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4124

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 9, 1947

Mr. HARDY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 358 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1358), is amended
5 by striking the last sentence of subsection (d) and inserting
6 in lieu thereof the following: "The amount of the marketing
7 quota for each farm shall be the actual production of the
8 farm acreage allotment, and no peanuts shall be marketed
9 under the quota for any farm other than peanuts actually
10 produced on the farm."

11 SEC. 2. Section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act

1 of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1359), is
2 amended as follows:

3 (1) By changing the first sentence of subsection (a) to
4 read as follows: "The marketing of any peanuts in excess
5 of the marketing quota for the farm on which such peanuts
6 are produced, or the marketing of peanuts from any farm
7 for which no acreage allotment was determined, shall be
8 subject to a penalty at a rate equal to 50 per centum of the
9 basic rate of the loan (calculated to the nearest tenth of a
10 cent) for farm marketing quota peanuts for the marketing
11 year August 1-July 31).

12 (2) By striking out the last sentence of subsection (a)
13 and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Peanuts produced
14 in a calendar year in which marketing quotas are in effect for
15 the marketing year beginning therein shall be subject to
16 such quotas even though the peanuts are marketed prior to
17 the date on which such marketing year begins. If any pro-
18 ducer falsely identifies or fails to account for the disposition of
19 any peanuts, an amount of peanuts equal to the normal yield
20 of the number of acres harvested in excess of the farm acreage
21 allotment shall be deemed to have been marketed in excess of
22 the marketing quota for the farm, and the penalty in respect
23 thereof shall be paid and remitted by the producer. If any
24 amount of peanuts produced on one farm is falsely identified
25 by a representation that such peanuts were produced on

1 another farm, the acreage allotments next established for both
2 such farms shall be reduced by that percentage which such
3 amount was of the respective farm marketing quotas, except
4 that such reduction for any such farm shall not be made if the
5 Secretary through the local committees finds that no person
6 connected with such farm caused, aided, or acquiesced in such
7 marketing; and if proof of the disposition of any amount of
8 peanuts is not furnished as required by the Secretary, the
9 acreage allotment next established for the farm on which such
10 peanuts are produced shall be reduced by a percentage
11 similarly computed.

12 (3) By striking subsection (b) and redesignating sub-
13 sections (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), as subsections (b),
14 (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively.

A BILL

To amend the peanut marketing-quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. HARDY

JULY 9, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

by Sen. McCarthy, Wis.,

28. HOUSING INVESTIGATION. S. Con. Res. 25, to create a joint committee to investigate the housing situation. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8831.)
29. RECLAMATION. H. R. 4157, by Rep. Engle, Calif., to authorize the American River Basin development, Calif., for irrigation and reclamation. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 8932.)
30. BANKING. H. R. 4166, by Rep. Lemke, N. Dak., to create the Bank of the United States, etc. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8932.)
31. LATIN AMERICA. H. R. 4168, by Rep. Jonkman, Mich., to provide for reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 8933.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 11

32. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Reeves, Mo., inserted a Kansas City Star editorial favoring additional flood-control appropriations (pp. A3675-6).
33. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Poage, Tex., commending REA in connection with Rural Electrification Week (pp. A3690-1).
34. APPROPRIATIONS; FOREIGN RELIEF. Extension of remarks of Rep. Horan, Wash., saying the rise in food costs is largely attributable to "inflationary budgets" and shipments of food for foreign relief (p. A3701).

SENATE - July 12

35. TAXATION. Continued debate on H. R. 3950, the tax-reduction bill (pp. 8937-89).
36. RECESSED until Mon., July 14 (p. 8990).

HOUSE - July 12

37. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture Committee discussed in executive session H. R. 3367, to provide for a permanent farm-labor program through the Extension Service (p. D528).
38. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee (but did not actually report) H. R. 4110, to amend the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 so as to provide that not less than 20% of the funds "appropriated", rather than those "authorized to be appropriated", for general research shall be used by the State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing research projects approved by USDA (p. D528).
39. WOOL. The Agriculture Committee approved (but did not actually report) S. 1498, the wool price-support bill (p. D528).
40. PEANUT QUOTAS. The Agriculture Committee approved (but did not actually report) H. R. 4124, to amend the peanut-marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (p. D528).
41. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee approved (but did not actually report) H. R. 119, which allows WAA to dispose of plants which cost the Government \$1 million (now \$5 million) or more without further authority from Congress; S. 1515, which makes surplus property

State experiment stations, soil-conservation education and technical advice through the Extension Service, the Agricultural Conservation Program through State committees and limited to practices specified by the Extension Service, a "more representative" State committee, etc. (pp. 8927-9).

19. EMPLOYEES' LOYALTY. Rep. Eberharter, Pa., spoke against H. R. 3813, the Federal-employees' loyalty bill (pp. 8929-30).
20. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President an appropriation estimate of \$861,000 to carry on operations of the Remount Service for the fiscal year 1948 (H. Doc. 397); to Appropriations Committee (p. 8931).
21. VIRGIN ISLANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 512, to extend the FHA, SCS, and ACP programs to the Virgin Islands (H. Rept. 878) (p. 8932).
22. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2873, to amend the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (H. Rept. 880) (p. 8932).
23. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4127, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act (H. Rept. 888) (p. 8932).
24. GRAZING. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4079, to amend the Taylor Grazing Act (H. Rept. 890) (p. 8932).
25. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 14 (p. 8931). Legislative program for this week, as announced by Majority Leader Halleck: Mon., D. C. legislation; Tues., private calendar; some time during week: H. R. 3813, employees' loyalty; H. R. 4102, Science Foundation; S. J. Res. 123, repeal of certain war and emergency powers; etc. (pp. 8926-7).

SENATE - July 11 (continued)

26. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Daily Digest states: "Following disposition of income-tax reduction bill, H. R. 3950, the Senate will complete action on H. R. 3678, War Department appropriation, and then debate H. R. 3839, independent offices appropriation bill, and H. R. 3601, Agriculture Department appropriation bill. Saturday sessions are likely for the remainder of the session, and the program of legislation is indicated by the following statement by Senator Taft: 'After disposition of the tax-reduction bill and the remaining appropriation bills, the following bills now on the calendar will be proposed for consideration. These bills have been selected largely because it is hoped they can be disposed of without long debate. Several other important measures apparently involving more controversy are under consideration for action before adjournment on July 26. The calendar will be called from time to time for bills to which there is no objection: H. Con. Res. 51, Reorganization Plan No. 3... S. 1584, to establish a 5-year sugar program...' (pp. D524-5.)"

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 11

27. AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATION. S. Res. 147, by Sen. Thye, Minn. (for himself and Sens. Aiken and Young), to direct the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to study "existing and pending agricultural legislation and...the trends, needs, and problems of agriculture" and to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 8831.)

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate continued debate on tax bill.

House was not in session.

Wool price support bill ordered reported to House.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 8935-8937

Bills Introduced: Seven bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1617-1623; S. Res. 148 and 149.

Pages 8936-8937

Bills Reported: Bills and resolutions were reported, as follows:

S. 339, private relief bill (S. Rept. 505);

S. 1576, to give subpoena power to Sec. of Treas. for conducting hearings relative to alcoholic permits (S. Rept. 506);

H. R. 1180, to authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 100th anniversary of admission of Wisconsin into the Union (S. Rept. 507);

H. R. 3864, to amend D. C. Unemployment Compensation Act relative to contribution rates after military service (S. Rept. 508);

H. R. 2225, authorizing transfer of land in Texas (placed on Calendar);

H. R. 1132, to amend Shipping Act on conveyance of vessels (S. Rept. 509);

H. R. 2109, to amend the CAA Act of 1938 relative to through rates (S. Rept. 510);

H. R. 3539, to authorize construction of a chapel at Coast Guard Academy (S. Rept. 511). *Pages 8936-8937*

Bills Referred: The following House-passed bills were referred to the committees indicated: H. R. 4051 (Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce); H. R. 4075 (Committee on Finance); and H. J. Res. 233

(Calendar). (For passage in House, see Digest, p. D522.)

Page 8937

Tax Bill: Senate continued debate on H. R. 3950, reduction of individual income-tax payments, effective January 1, 1948. The following eight amendments by Senator Morse were defeated: Declaration of policy providing that no tax reduction should be made so long as employment production remains at high levels, rejected 22 yeas to 60 nays; amendment providing taxation of future issues of Federal, State, and local obligations, beginning January 1, 1948, rejected 18 yeas to 62 nays; amendments on reduction of tax rate for lower income groups, carry-overs of net operating losses, tax on small corporations, capital gains and losses, estate and gift taxes, and one providing for the President to submit in his next economic report recommendations for integration of Federal, State, and local tax programs, were all rejected by voice vote. *Pages 8937-8989*

Nominations: The following nominations were received: Maj. Gen. William P. T. Hill, to be a major gen. while serving as Marine Corps Quartermaster General, together with 47 postmasters, and 82 in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service. The nomination of Willard L. Thorp, to serve as U. S. representative on the UN Economic and Social Council was received and the previous nomination of Francis Biddle, to the same post, withdrawn. *Page 8990*

Program for Monday: Recessed at 8:49 until noon, Monday, July 14, when debate will be resumed on H. R. 3950, income-tax reduction.

Reports on Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

WAR DEPARTMENT, CIVIL

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued hearings on H. R. 4002, War Department civil functions appropriation bill, with additional testimony on flood-control projects.

UN SITE

Committee on Foreign Relations: In executive session, approved S. J. Res. 144, to authorize President to approve UN site agreement.

INTERSTATE BILLS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: In executive session, the following bills were approved: S. 1132, to amend Shipping Act relative to officer of corporation authorized to execute sale or conveyance of a vessel, with amendments; H. R. 3598, granting congressional consent for fisheries compact on Pacific coast and creating Pacific-Marine Fisheries Commission, with amendments; H. R. 3539, to authorize construction of

a chapel at Coast Guard Academy; H. R. 2109, amends Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 relative to through rates; H. R. 2331, to amend ICC Act to include sleeping-car companies in definition of "carriers," relating to issuance of securities; H. R. 3247, provide basic authority for use of Coast and Geodetic Survey appropriations; H. R. 3672, to create academic advisory board for Merchant Marine Academy; H. R. 3494, to establish permanent commissioned personnel strength of Coast Guard; and S. 885, to provide that certain U. S. dredging equipment be documented under the U. S. laws.

SOLICITOR GENERAL

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee heard the following witnesses testify in support of the nomination of Philip B. Perlman, to be U. S. Solicitor General: Mr. Perlman; Wendell Allen, Baltimore attorney; and P. A. Ahlstrom, Sec.-Treas. of Voting Machine Corp.

ARMY-NAVY DISBURSING OFFICERS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee concluded hearings on S. 323, to provide relief for Army-Navy disbursing officers, after receiving supporting testimony from Gen. E. M. Foster, and civilian personnel.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, July 14, at 12 o'clock noon.

Reports on Committee Meetings

FARM LABOR

Committee on Agriculture: Full committee met in executive session on H. R. 3367, farm-labor program, and various other bills and voted to favorably report to the House the following bills:

H. R. 4124, amends the peanut-marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

H. R. 4110, amends the Marketing Research Act (Bankhead-Jones Act).

S. 1498, continues support prices for wool.

NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments: Subcommittee to mark up H. R. 2319, National Security Act of 1947, met in executive session and concluded their work on the new bill which will probably be presented to the full committee on Monday or Tuesday.

Subcommittee on Surplus Property met in executive session and ordered favorably reported to the full committee the following bills:

H. Con. Res. 57, that no final action be taken by WAA leading to disposition of property in Palm Springs, Calif., until the subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has reviewed the case and made a report thereon.

S. 364, Surplus Airport Act—authorizes WAA to dispose of surplus landing and nonlanding facilities.

H. R. 119, allows Surplus Property Board to dispose of plants which cost the Government \$1 million (now \$5 million) or more without further authority from Congress (amending 58 Stat. 19).

S. 1515, makes surplus property available for the alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe.

H. R. 3800, amends the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to provide that veterans' organizations shall be given a priority in the purchase of surplus property.

GILA RECLAMATION PROJECT

Committee on Public Lands: Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation met in executive session and voted to favorably report to the full committee S. 483, which reauthorizes the Gila Federal reclamation project and reduces its area.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 16, 1947
For actions of July 15, 1947
80th-1st, No. 135

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HIGHLIGHTS: House sent agricultural appropriation bill to conference. House passed bill to permit agencies to meet payrolls for first half of July. House passed bill to permit sale of timber in Tongass Forest. House passed employees' loyalty bill. House committees reported wool bill without import-control provision, bill to limit entry of nursery stock, bill to amend various peanut-quota provisions, bill to abolish Jackson Hole Monument and return lands to Forest Service, and bill to change basis for 20% marketing-research requirement. Both Houses agreed to conference report on legislative appropriation bill. Rep. Hope introduced bill to authorize Agriculture Committee to investigate agricultural matters. Senate passed independent offices appropriation bill. Sen. Williams said CCC was responsible for "technical corner" on wheat market and discussed Government marketing operations.

HOUSE

- 1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Reps. Dirksen, Plumley, Andersen, Horan, Phillips of Calif., Cannon, Whitten, and Sheppard were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 3601 (p. 9103). Senate conferees were appointed July 14.
- 2. TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 240, which reads as follows: "Resolved, etc., That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to meet pay rolls (obligations for which were incurred in accordance with section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, Public Law 161) for pay periods ending prior to July 16, 1947. Provided, That expenditures hereunder shall be charged to the appropriate appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 when made" (p. 9117).
- 3. FORESTS.** Passed as reported H. J. Res. 205, to authorize sale of timber in the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, in such a way as to facilitate pulp production in view of the aboriginal claims of Indians (p. 9094). A similar measure, S. J. Res. 118, has been reported in the Senate.
- 4. EMPLOYEES' LOYALTY.** Passed, 319-61, with amendments H. R. 3813, which provides for a preliminary loyalty check on all Federal employees and job applicants by the Civil Service Commission and an investigation by FBI of adverse findings, prior to action by a 5-member Federal Loyalty Review Board, whose findings of fact are to be final (pp. 9118-56). A motion to recommit the bill to provide for appeal to the Court of Appeals was rejected 133-248.

- 4a. TVA COOPERATIVES. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide for liquidation of Tenn. Valley Coop. Inc., by USDA; to Agriculture Committee (p. 9163).
5. WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1498, the wool bill which is the same as the vetoed bill except for elimination of the import-control provisions (H. Rept. 920)(p. 9163).
6. PLANT QUARANTINE. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments S. 338, to authorize USDA to limit importation of nursery stock to that needed for propagation and require that such stock be grown in post-entry quarantine to determine whether it is infested or infected (H. Rept. 921)(p. 9163).
7. PEANUT QUOTAS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4124, to amend peanut-quota provisions by providing that the farm marketing quota shall be the actual production of the farm acreage allotment and that no peanuts shall be marketed under the quota for any farm other than peanuts actually produced on the farm; by changing the excess-marketing penalty to 50% of the basic loan rate; and by making peanuts subject to quotas even though marketed before the beginning of the marketing year, with penalties for false statements regarding this (H. Rept. 922)(pp. 9163-4).
8. FORESTS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H. R. 1330, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument and return certain forest lands to the Forest Service (H. Rept. 914)(p. 9163).
9. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4110, which amends the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 by providing that not less than 20% of the funds "appropriated", rather than those "authorized to be appropriated", for general research shall be used by the State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing research approved by the Department (H. Rept. 930)(p. 9164).
10. PERSONNEL. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment S. Con. Res. 14, favoring fair representation of small businessmen on policy-making bodies created by Executive appointments (H. Rept. 929)(p. 9164).
11. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 244, for investigations looking to provision of additional water for southern Calif. and the Colo. River Basin (H. Rept. 916)(p. 9163).
This Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3834, to authorize a project for rehabilitation of certain works of the Fort Sumner irrigation district in N. Mex. (H. Rept. 924)(p. 9164).
12. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. The Rules Committee reported a resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 4127, the omnibus retirement bill (p. 9163).
13. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3993 (pp. 9069-70, 9109-10). This bill will now be sent to the President.
14. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3493 (pp. 9070-1, 9104-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. RESEARCH. H. R. 4102, as reported (see Digest 131), creates a National Science Foundation of 24 members to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to formulate, develop, and establish a national policy for promotion of fundamental research and education in the sciences and to correlate its scientific programs with those undertaken by individuals and by public and private research groups; provides for an executive committee of the Foundation and a Director to be appointed by the Foundation; establishes an interdepartmental

passed the House on May 12. This bill provides for veterans who are receiving institutional or farm training.

The Mathews bill, H. R. 4007, was reported from committee on July 2, 1947, under Report No. 780. This bill supersedes H. R. 3583, which is for a similar purpose. It provides for automobiles for service-connected disabled veterans who sustained the loss, or loss of use of a foot or a hand, or who are blind. The Rules Committee was requested to permit a special rule but has taken no action upon a hearing held upon this request.

The Patterson bill, H. R. 3889, was reported from committee on July 8, 1947, under Report No. 808, and is now upon the Consent Calendar. This measure would establish a presumption of service-connection for chronic and tropical diseases. It would fill a need caused by extensive service by veterans of World War II in tropical countries.

The Mathews bill, H. R. 4055 was reported from committee on July 11, 1947, and is now upon the Consent Calendar of the House. This bill would grant to veterans of the Indian wars and to their dependents the same increase in pension (20 percent) that was given to Civil War and Spanish-American War veterans by H. R. 3961, which was passed by the House unanimously.

The Crow bill, H. R. 3623, was reported from committee on July 2, 1947, and is now upon the Consent Calendar of the House. It provides that members of the Communist Party shall be ineligible for veterans' benefits and exacts penalties for infraction of the law.

The following letter shows the need for H. R. 4007:

BOSTON, MASS., July 8, 1947.

DEAR MRS. ROGERS: I am a blinded amputee veteran of this past World War and although entitled to a car under the present bill, being an amputee, I am not able to qualify for one, being blinded in the same action in which I lost my left leg, blinded in addition to the loss of my leg, I cannot get a car as I cannot see to drive it myself, and I would like to add my case to the many you have already heard about who are left out of the present bill which just ended last month.

I think I am entitled to a car as an amputee but also more so being blinded, through no fault of my own and in action in Italy in the Infantry.

I have been following the accounts of your committee in trying to have the old bill changed and fairer distribution of cars to amputees, either through a new bill or an amendment to the old one. I find it very hard getting around and need a car as much or more so than a sighted amputee. I spent 2 years in Army hospitals, and besides the loss of a leg and being blinded my other leg is also badly damaged and this adds to my problem of traveling. I know there are hundreds of other veterans like me who were left out of the car bill and are entitled to them just as much as the sighted amputees.

You have my permission to use my case in any way you see fit to help bring about a fair bill on autos for amputees now. We need these cars now and hope Congress will take action before they close this session.

Sincerely yours,

Ex-Tech. Sgt. PHILIP H. HURRELL.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that the members of the committee and

all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD if they so wish.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3493. An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3993. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3950. An act to reduce individual income-tax payments; and

H. J. Res. 233. Joint resolution authorizing the President to approve the trusteeship agreement for the Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1419. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue sewer bonds.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3950. An act to reduce individual income taxes; and

H. J. Res. 233. Joint resolution authorizing the President to approve the trusteeship agreement for the Territory of the Pacific Islands.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, July 16, 1947, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

927. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the transfer of certain troop-kitchen railway cars to the War Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

928. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting report of proposed transfer of equipment to Junior Naval Reserve Unit, Sanford, Fla.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

929. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting report of proposed transfer of equipment to All Hallows Episcopal Church, Snow Hill, Md.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

930. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the liquidation and dissolution of the Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

931. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting a report of activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the month of February 1947; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

932. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of a proposed transfer of a picket boat to the United States, Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla 33, of California; to the Committee on Armed Services.

933. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 1330. A bill to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument as created by Presidential Proclamation No. 2578, dated March 15, 1943, and to restore the lands belonging to the United States within the exterior boundaries of said monument to the same status held immediately prior to the issuance of said proclamation; with amendments (Rept. No. 914). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. S. 272. An act to provide for the utilization of surplus War Department-owned military real property as national cemeteries, when feasible; without amendment (Rept. No. 915). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. House Resolution 244. Resolution for the initiation of investigations looking to the provision of additional water for southern California and the Colorado River Basin, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 916). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TABER: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 240. Joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1948; without amendment (Rept. No. 917). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 292. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4127, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 918). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 3325. A bill to enable Osage Indians who served in World War II to obtain loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 919). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. S. 1498. An act to provide support for wool, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 920). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. S. 338. An act to amend the Plant Quarantine Act approved August 20, 1912, as amended, by adding thereto a new section; with amendments (Rept. No. 921). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 4124. A bill to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricul-

tural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 922). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. REED of Illinois: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3980. A bill to enable debtor railroad corporations expeditiously to effectuate reorganizations of their financial structures; to alter or modify their financial securities; and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 923). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WELCH: Committee on Public Lands. H. R. 3834. A bill to authorize a project for the rehabilitation of certain works of the Fort Sumner irrigation district in New Mexico, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 924). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 3814. A bill to provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital for Negro veterans at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va.; with an amendment (Rept. No. 925). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ELSTON: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 3417. A bill to provide for the conveyance to Escambia County, State of Florida, of a portion of Santa Rosa Island which is under the jurisdiction of the War Department; with an amendment (Rept. No. 926). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SIKES: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 3735. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to donate and convey to Okaloosa County, State of Florida, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a portion of Santa Rosa Island, Fla., and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 927). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CHAPMAN: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 3632. A bill to extend the time within which applications may be made to the Railroad Retirement Board for certain refunds from the unemployment trust fund; without amendment (Rept. No. 928). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOWELL: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Senate Concurrent Resolution 14. Concurrent resolution favoring a fair representation of American small businessmen on policy-making bodies created by Executive appointment; without amendment (Rept. No. 929). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 4110. A bill to amend title I of the act entitled "An act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges," approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act); without amendment (Rept. No. 930). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LECOMPTE: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 70. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of the House of Representatives to have printed for its use additional copies of the hearings on the bill H. R. 2319, the National Security Act of 1947; with an amendment (Rept. No. 931).

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BREHM:

H. R. 4200. A bill to provide for, foster, and aid in coordinating research relating to den-

tal diseases and conditions; to establish the National Institute of Dental Research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. D'EWART:

H. R. 4201. A bill to authorize payments to the public-school district or districts serving the Fort Peck project, Montana, for the education of dependents of persons engaged on that project; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 4202. A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act so as to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase loans guaranteed or insured under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 4203. A bill to establish eligibility for burial in national cemeteries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H. R. 4204. A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act so as to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase loans guaranteed or insured under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DEVITT:

H. R. 4205. A bill to provide for the settlement and payment to certain motor carriers of claims against the United States for damages resulting from Federal possession, control, and operation in time of war of the carriers' transportation systems and properties; to provide for just compensation to such carriers for the use of such transportation systems and properties during such possession, control, and operation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOWE:

H. R. 4206. A bill to provide for the payment of a uniform allowance to officers of the National Guard of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 4207. A bill to amend Thirty-second United States Code, section 49 (67 N. D. A.), as amended, to provide for an active-duty status for all United States property and disbursing officers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 4208. A bill to amend section 251 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee:

H. R. 4209. A bill authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain land to the city of Memphis, Tenn., for street-widening purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 4210. A bill to provide for an amendment to chapter 29 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H. R. 4211. A bill to amend section 301 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to prohibit the introduction into interstate commerce of salt, in certain containers, not having a required content of iodides; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MEADE of Kentucky:

H. R. 4212. A bill to provide increased subsistence allowance to veterans pursuing certain courses under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 4213. A bill to change the order of priority for payment out of the German special deposit account, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. R. 4214. A bill to promote the national security by providing for a Secretary of Defense; for a national military establishment; for a Department of the Army; a Department

of the Navy, and a Department of the Air Force; and for the coordination of the activities of the National Military Establishment with other departments and agencies of the Government concerned with the national security; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H. R. 4215. A bill to create the office of Senator at Large in the Senate of the United States for ex-Presidents of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 4216. A bill to define some acts constituting lack of good behavior within the terms of article III, section 1, of the Constitution of the United States of justices and judges of courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACK:

H. R. 4217. A bill appropriating funds for the construction and equipment of a new school building in the town of Moclips, Grays Harbor County, Wash.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GRAHAM (by request):

H. J. Res. 239. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to religious freedom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TABER:

H. J. Res. 240. Joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1948; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MCCORMACK:

H. J. Res. 241. Joint resolution to provide for the preparation of a plan for the participation by the United States in the observance and celebration in Cuba of the fiftieth anniversary of American and Cuban victories in the War with Spain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROSS:

H. Con. Res. 72. Concurrent resolution to call a conference for the revision and strengthening of the United Nations Charter; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LODGE:

H. Con. Res. 73. Concurrent resolution establishing a joint committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FOOTE:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution establishing a joint committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. Res. 293. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Ways and Means to continue its investigation and study of the internal-revenue laws; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. Res. 294. Resolution authorizing the printing of 6,000 additional copies of the third intermediate report, entitled "Investigation of the Participation of Federal Officials in the Formation and Operation of Health Workshops"; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. EATON:

H. Res. 295. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct studies and investigations of all matters coming within the jurisdiction of that committee and providing for participation by members of other standing committees of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. Res. 296. Resolution to create a Select Committee on Foreign Aid; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. Res. 297. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 293; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. Res. 298. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to make studies and investigations into matters relating to agriculture; to the Committee on Rules.

PEANUT MARKETING QUOTAS

JULY 15, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4124]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4124), to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

STATEMENT

In 1941 the Congress enacted legislation to authorize the establishment of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for peanuts when proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture and approved by two-thirds of the producers. Immediately thereafter producers approved by a large majority quotas for the 3 years 1941, 1942, and 1943. The national acreage allotment for each of the years 1941 and 1942 was 1,610,000 acres. Because of the urgent need for foods and edible oils for war and essential civilian needs, quotas on the 1943 crop were suspended, and the War Food Administrator issued an urgent request to producers to expand greatly their peanut acreages. In response to this appeal producers of peanuts increased their acreages for edible uses to more than 3,000,000 acres.

All the peanuts produced on this expanded acreage have been marketed. Since the end of the war, however, there has been some reduction in the demand and consumption of peanuts for edible purposes, and it is anticipated that the demand for peanuts for edible purposes in 1948, and thereafter, will not justify the planting of 3,000,000 acres.

During the wartime period when quotas were suspended, the Department of Agriculture, in keeping with legislation passed by Congress, supported the price of peanuts to producers at 90 percent of parity. This support program proved highly beneficial to the Government in the war effort and afforded reasonable returns to producers. Up to

now the Commodity Credit Corporation has been able to dispose of substantially all of the peanuts purchased under the provisions of these support programs. The reduction in demand for peanuts makes the outlook for peanuts somewhat similar to that which obtained in 1941 when quotas were first authorized. Thus, the Commodity Credit Corporation is faced with the probability of substantial losses on the peanut support program unless the supply of peanuts for edible purposes is kept in line with estimated consumption.

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 the Secretary of Agriculture has determined that there is need for peanut quotas beginning with the 1948 crop and has proclaimed a national marketing quota for peanuts for 1948. Producers will soon be called upon to vote in a referendum on the question as to whether quotas shall be applicable to the 1948, 1949, and 1950 crops of peanuts. After study of the peanut-quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the committee believes that some modifications in existing law are necessary in order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to operate an effective quota program with respect to the 1948 and subsequent peanut crops. The changes which the committee deems necessary are set forth in the accompanying bill.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

Section 1 of the bill provides that the marketing quota for each farm shall be the actual production of the farm-acreage allotment. This restores the law to exactly what it was under the original act. This section had been amended in 1942 to define the farm marketing quota as either the actual or the normal production of the allotted acreage, whichever was greater. This has been found impracticable because it would require considerable expense and would entail considerable difficulty in determining the normal production on each farm, especially when there have been no adequate records kept on the production of individual farms since quotas were suspended after 1942.

Paragraph 1 of section 2 of the bill provides that the penalty for excess marketing of peanuts shall be 50 percent of the basic support rate. The act at this time provides a flat penalty of 3 cents per pound, but since its enactment there has been a substantial increase in the parity price of peanuts due to the enormous increase in the cost of production. There is, therefore, serious doubt whether a penalty of only 3 cents per pound on excess marketings would be sufficient to assure compliance with quotas. The change to a penalty of 50 percent of the basic support rate makes the penalty in the case of excess marketings of peanuts exactly the same as is now provided by law for excess marketings of wheat, corn, and cotton.

Paragraph 2 of section 2 of the bill sets forth the penalty to be suffered by a producer in the event he should falsely identify or fail to account for the disposition of peanuts produced on his farm or marketed by him. This is in substitution of the present penalty in such cases of \$25 per acre and is identical with a provision applicable to the tobacco marketing quota program.

Paragraph 3 of section 2 of the bill repeals all of subsection (b) of section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. This section provides that the penalty for excess marketings should not apply to

peanuts delivered to an agency designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. For the most part, peanuts delivered to such agencies were to be crushed for oil. The effect of the repeal of subsection (b) is to limit the marketing of peanuts without penalty only to those producers who comply with their farm-acreage allotments.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

SEC. 358. (d) The Secretary shall provide for apportionment of the State acreage allotment for any State through local committees among farms on which peanuts were grown in any of the three years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined. Such apportionment shall be made on the basis of the tillable acreage available for the production of peanuts and the past acreage of peanuts on the farm, taking into consideration the peanut-acreage allotments established for the farm under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs. Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm until the third year following the year in which such excess acreage is harvested and the total increases made in farm-acreage allotments in any year based on such excess acreage shall not exceed 2 per centum of the national acreage allotment for such year: *Provided*, That in the distribution of such increases based on such excess acreage the total allotments established for new farms shall not be less than 50 per centum of such increases. The amount of the marketing quota for each farm shall be [a number of pounds of peanuts equal to the normal production or] the actual production [whichever is the greater,] of the farm [peanut] acreage allotment, and no peanuts shall be marketed under the quota for any farm other than peanuts actually produced on the farm.

SEC. 359. (a) The marketing of any peanuts in excess of the marketing quota for the farm on which such peanuts are produced, or the marketing of peanuts from any farm for which no acreage allotment was determined, shall be subject to a penalty [of 3 cents per pound, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section] *at a rate equal to 50 per centum of the basic rate of the loan (calculated to the nearest tenth of a cent) for farm marketing quota peanuts for the marketing year August 1-July 31*. Such penalty shall be paid by the person who buys or otherwise acquires the peanuts from the producer, or, if the peanuts are marketed by the producer through an agent, the penalty shall be paid by such agent, and such person or agent may deduct an amount equivalent to the penalty from the price paid to the producer. The Secretary may require collection of the penalty upon a portion of each lot of peanuts marketed from the farm equal to the proportion which the acreage of peanuts in excess of the farm-acreage allotment is of the total acreage of peanuts on the farm. If the person required to collect the penalty fails to collect such penalty, such person and all persons entitled to share in the peanuts marketed from the farm or the proceeds thereof shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount of the penalty. All funds collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in a special deposit account with the Treasurer of the United States and such amounts as are determined, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to be penalties incurred shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury of the United States. Amounts collected in excess of determined penalties shall be paid to such producers as the Secretary determines, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, bore the burden of the payment of the amount collected. Such special account shall be administered by the Secretary and the basis for, the amount of, and the producer entitled to receive a payment from such account, when determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, shall be final and conclusive. [If, in the course of marketing, any peanuts produced on one farm are falsely identified by

a representation that such peanuts were produced on another farm, or, if there is a failure to make a report of the disposition of peanuts available for marketing from any farm, each person participating in the false identification of the peanuts or failing to make a report of the disposition of such peanuts as required by regulations issued by the Secretary shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each acre, or fraction thereof, of peanuts harvested in excess of the farm-acreage allotment for the farm on which such peanuts were produced and such penalty shall be in addition to any other penalty due hereunder. **]** *Peanuts produced in a calendar year in which marketing quotas are in effect for the marketing year beginning therein shall be subject to such quotas even though the peanuts are marketed prior to the date on which such marketing year begins. If any producer falsely identifies or fails to account for the disposition of any peanuts, an amount of peanuts equal to the normal yield of the number of acres harvested in excess of the farm acreage allotment shall be deemed to have been marketed in excess of the marketing quota for the farm, and the penalty in respect thereof shall be paid and remitted by the producer. If any amount of peanuts produced on one farm is falsely identified by a representation that such peanuts were produced on another farm, the acreage allotments next established for both such farms shall be reduced by that percentage which such amount was of the respective farm marketing quotas, except that such reduction for any such farm shall not be made if the Secretary through the local committees finds that no person connected with such farm caused, aided, or acquiesced in such marketing; and if proof of the disposition of any amount of peanuts is not furnished as required by the Secretary, the acreage allotment next established for the farm on which such peanuts are produced shall be reduced by a percentage similarly computed.*

[(b) Beginning with the 1941 crop of peanuts, payment of the penalty of 3 cents per pound upon the marketing of peanuts as provided in subsection (a) above will not be required if such excess peanuts are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary or if the producer pays to the United States, with respect to excess peanuts which, when marketed, were identified in the manner prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary as quota peanuts, an amount determined under regulations of the Secretary to represent the amount received for the peanuts in excess of the amount which would have been received had such peanuts been delivered to a designated agency as excess peanuts. Any peanuts received under this subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the market value thereof for crushing for oil as of the date of such delivery less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts but not less than prices established by the Secretary pursuant to authority contained in existing law. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty of 3 cents per pound upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, and the operations of any agency designated to receive and market peanuts may be separate from or combined with operations of other agencies. **]**

[(c)] (b) The provisions of this part shall not apply to peanuts produced on any farm on which the acreage harvested for nuts is one acre or less.

[(d)] (c) The word "peanuts" for the purposes of this Act shall mean all peanuts produced, excluding any peanuts which it is established by the producer or otherwise, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, were not picked or threshed either before or after marketing from the farm.

[(e)] (d) If, in any referendum carried out pursuant to subsection (b) of section 358, marketing quotas with respect to peanuts are opposed by more than one-third of the farmers voting in such referendum, no peanut-diversion program, or peanut loan shall be in effect with respect to the crop produced in the calendar year immediately following that in which the referendum is held. If quotas are approved by not less than two-thirds of the farmers voting in such referendum, either a peanut-diversion program or a peanut-loan program, or both, shall be in effect with respect to the crops of peanuts produced in the three calendar years immediately following the year in which the referendum is held. The Com-

modity Credit Corporation is directed to make available loans upon peanuts during any marketing year in which marketing quotas are in effect. Such loans shall be made only to producers, farmer cooperatives, and farmer associations, only on the marketing quota for each farm, at rates not less than 50 per centum and not more than 75 per centum of the parity price of peanuts as of the beginning of the marketing year (which parity price shall be on the basis of the formula used in determining the parity price of peanuts as published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in The Agricultural Situation, volume 25, number 1, January 1941), and the peanuts shall be the sole security for such loans. If a referendum is held in 1941 with respect to the crop produced in 1941, the provisions of this subsection shall apply as though such referendum had been held in the calendar year 1940.

[(f)] (e) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year 1941, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the purposes set forth in this part and for the expenses of administering this part.

[(g)] (f) The provisions of this section shall not apply to nor interfere with the inauguration of the operation of any program approved by the Secretary pursuant to authority contained in existing law designed to establish new uses for peanuts and peanut products or expand markets for peanuts and peanut products.



Union Calendar No. 466

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4124

[Report No. 922]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 9, 1947

Mr. HARDY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 15, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 358 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1358), is amended
5 by striking the last sentence of subsection (d) and inserting
6 in lieu thereof the following: "The amount of the marketing
7 quota for each farm shall be the actual production of the
8 farm acreage allotment, and no peanuts shall be marketed
9 under the quota for any farm other than peanuts actually
10 produced on the farm."

1 SEC. 2. Section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
2 of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1359), is
3 amended as follows:

4 (1) By changing the first sentence of subsection (a) to
5 read as follows: "The marketing of any peanuts in excess
6 of the marketing quota for the farm on which such peanuts
7 are produced, or the marketing of peanuts from any farm
8 for which no acreage allotment was determined, shall be
9 subject to a penalty at a rate equal to 50 per centum of the
10 basic rate of the loan (calculated to the nearest tenth of a
11 cent) for farm marketing quota peanuts for the marketing
12 year August 1-July 31).

13 (2) By striking out the last sentence of subsection (a)
14 and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Peanuts produced
15 in a calendar year in which marketing quotas are in effect for
16 the marketing year beginning therein shall be subject to
17 such quotas even though the peanuts are marketed prior to
18 the date on which such marketing year begins. If any pro-
19 ducer falsely identifies or fails to account for the disposition of
20 any peanuts, an amount of peanuts equal to the normal yield
21 of the number of acres harvested in excess of the farm acreage
22 allotment shall be deemed to have been marketed in excess of
23 the marketing quota for the farm, and the penalty in respect
24 thereof shall be paid and remitted by the producer. If any
25 amount of peanuts produced on one farm is falsely identified

1 by a representation that such peanuts were produced on
2 another farm, the acreage allotments next established for both
3 such farms shall be reduced by that percentage which such
4 amount was of the respective farm marketing quotas, except
5 that such reduction for any such farm shall not be made if
6 the Secretary through the local committees finds that no
7 person connected with such farm caused, aided, or acquiesced
8 in such marketing; and if proof of the disposition of any
9 amount of peanuts is not furnished as required by the
10 Secretary, the acreage allotment next established for the
11 farm on which such peanuts are produced shall be reduced
12 by a percentage similarly computed.

13 (3) By striking subsection (b) and redesignating sub-
14 sections (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), as subsections (b),
15 (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 4124

[Report No. 922]

A BILL

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. HANDY

JULY 9, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 15, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

12. D.C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 4106 (pp. 9775-6).
13. GEOGRAPHIC NAMES. Passed without amendment S. 1262, to establish a Board on Geographic Names, which will include a representative of this Department, to act jointly with the Secretary of the Interior in providing for uniformity in geographic nomenclature and orthography throughout the Federal Government (pp. 9721-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.
14. RESEARCH. Received the conference report on S. 526, to create a National Science Foundation (pp. 9789-92).
15. FORESTS. Passed without amendment H.R. 1826, to make it a petty offense to enter any national forest land while it is closed to the public (pp. 9722-3).
16. MARKETING. Passed with amendment H.R. 452, to make provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 applicable only to the following commodities, other than milk and its products: fruits (including pecans and walnuts but not including apples, other than apples produced in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and not including fruits, other than olives, for canning or freezing) and their products, tobacco and its products, vegetables (not including vegetables, other than asparagus, for canning or freezing) and their products, soybeans, and their products, hops and their products, honeybees, and naval stores as included in the Naval Stores Act and standards established thereunder (including refined or partially refined oleoresin); to permit marketing agreements and orders to operate under certain conditions when the seasonal average price is above parity; to permit a requirement of compulsory inspection; and to authorize the levying of assessments when no regulation is in effect (pp. 9724-5).
17. PEANUT MARKETING QUOTAS. Passed without amendment H.R. 4124, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (p. 9745). For provisions of the bill see Digest 135.
18. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment H.R. 4110, to amend the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 so as to provide that not less than 20% of the funds "appropriated", rather than those "authorized to be appropriated", for general research shall be used by the State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing research projects approved by the USDA (p. 9749).
19. SUBSIDIES. Passed as reported H.R. 3738, to authorize retroactive subsidies to certain livestock slaughterers who became eligible under a regulation effective July 23, 1945, changing the definition of a non-processing slaughterer (p. 9757).
20. MILK PRICE SUPPORTS. Passed as reported H.R. 3370, to make specific provision for milk-price supports (pp. 9747-8).
21. LANDS. Passed with an amendment H.R. 3043, to provide for the transfer from this Department to Interior Department the Crab Orchard Creek Land Utilization Project, Ill., and from the War Department to Interior the Ill. Ordnance Plant, both for use as a wildlife management area, except that lands not required for such area may be leased (p. 9746).
22. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H.R. 739, which provided that, in any reduction in personnel, consideration shall be given to tenure, military preference, length of service, and efficiency ratings, but that equal credit shall be given efficiency ratings of "good" or better except that such employees shall be retained in preference to all other competing employees and that those with ratings be-

low "good" shall be retained in preference to competing nonpreference employees who have equal or lower ratings, and that no employee having permanent status shall be released as long as there is a war-service employee retained within an agency in a position for which the status employee is qualified (pp. 9754-5).

23. GRAZING. Passed without amendment H.R. 4079, to amend the Taylor Grazing Act regarding disposition of fees, etc. (pp. 9741-2).

24. FORESTS. Passed without amendment S. 616, to authorize creation of a game refuge in the Francis Marion National Forest, S.C. (p. 9671). This bill will now be sent to the President.

On objections of Reps. Fulton, Marcantonio, and Huber, passed over H.R. 2867, to permit mining locations under the mining laws within that portion of the Harney National Forest designated as a game sanctuary (p. 9744).

H.R. 1330 as reported (see Digest 135) abolishes the Jackson Hole National Monument, Wyo., and of the lands comprising it, transfers those to the west of Snake River, including a 50-foot strip on the east side of the river, to the Grand Teton National Park; and transfers the lands east of the Snake River, other than the 50-foot strip, to the Forest Service.

Passed as reported H.R. 3175, to add certain public and other lands to the Shasta National Forest, Calif. (p. 9731).

Passed over without prejudice H.R. 1809, to facilitate the use and occupancy of national forest lands by authorizing permits for the use of larger tracts for homesites, hotels, etc. (p. 9734).

25. PURCHASING. Passed as reported H.R. 4010, to authorize U.S. agencies to furnish or procure and furnish materials, supplies, etc., to public international organizations on a reimbursable basis (pp. 9757-8).

26. RECLAMATION. Discussed and, on objection by Rep. Rich, Pa., passed over S. 1597, to reauthorize and reduce the area of the Gila reclamation project (pp. 9743-4).

Passed without amendment H.R. 3834, to authorize rehabilitation of certain works in the Fort Sumner irrigation district, N.Mex. (p. 9745).

Passed over on objection of Rep. Rich, Pa., H.R. 2873, to amend the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (pp. 9739-40).

27. DRAINAGE. On objection of Rep. Kean, N.J., passed over H.R. 3538, to authorize this Department to make drainage investigations (p. 9753).

28. ALASKA SETTLEMENT. Passed as reported H.R. 4059, to provide for settlement of veterans on certain lands in Alaska, including national-forest lands (pp. 9753-4).

29. LATIN AMERICA. At the request of Rep. Kean, N.J., passed over H.R. 4168, to provide for reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (p. 9758).

30. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported H.R. 3325, to enable Osage Indians who served in World War II to obtain loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. (p. 9745).

31. STATISTICS. Passed as reported S. 1497, to provide for collection of fats-and-oils statistics by the Census Bureau (pp. 9742-3).

32. FLOOD DAMAGE; SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment S. 1515, to make surplus property available for alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe (p. 9760). This bill will now be sent to the President.

33. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed as reported S. Con. Res. 14, requesting fair representation of small businessmen on policy-making bodies created by Executive appointment (p. 9749).

Mr. KEAN. If the War Department and the people who wrote the bill would limit the number of cemeteries, we might consider it, but under this bill there is no limit to the number of cemeteries the Secretary of War can build.

Mr. BARRETT. The report shows that they propose to use but five additional cemetery sites, and all of them are on surplus property of the United States and located in the highly populated States.

Mr. KEAN. That is what the former Secretary of War wants to do, but we have a new Secretary now.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

OSAGE INDIANS WHO SERVED IN WORLD WAR II

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3325) to enable Osage Indians who served in World War II to obtain loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of section 6 of the act approved February 27, 1925 (43 Stat. 1008), as amended by section 5 of the act approved March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1478), which make invalid contracts of debt entered into by certain members of the Osage Tribe of Indians, shall not apply to any debt contracted pursuant to title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 by any member of such tribe who, by reason of his service in the armed forces of the United States during World War II, is eligible for the benefits of such title III; and any other member of the Osage Tribe upon attaining the age of 21 years may contract a valid debt without approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the Osage lands and funds and any other property which has heretofore or which may hereafter be held in trust or under supervision of the United States for such Osage Indians not having a certificate of competency shall not be subject to forced sale to satisfy any debt or obligation contracted or incurred prior to the issuance of a certificate of competency.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 10 after "to", insert "lien, levy, attachment, or."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PEANUT MARKETING QUOTAS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4124) to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CARROLL. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. PACE. The Secretary of Agriculture under the authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Act has proclaimed peanut marketing quotas for the 1948 crop. Under the present law the penalty for excess production of peanuts is 3 cents per pound. This bill changes the penalty to 50 percent of the support

price, as is now provided in the case of wheat, cotton, and corn.

Second, it defines the marketing quota as the actual production on the allotted acreage. The present law provides for either the actual production or the normal yield. This change is necessary because throughout the war no records have been kept on yields. Therefore, there could be no way of testing the normal yield requirement.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Does this have the unanimous approval of the gentleman's committee?

Mr. PACE. It does. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY] is author of the bill and it carries the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture. They regard these changes as necessary to effectively carry out the program in 1948.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 358 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1358), is amended by striking the last sentence of subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The amount of the marketing quota for each farm shall be the actual production of the farm acreage allotment, and no peanuts shall be marketed under the quota for any farm other than peanuts actually produced on the farm."

Sec. 2. Section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1359), is amended as follows:

(1) By changing the first sentence of subsection (a) to read as follows: "The marketing of any peanuts in excess of the marketing quota for the farm on which such peanuts are produced, or the marketing of peanuts from any farm for which no acreage allotment was determined, shall be subject to a penalty at a rate equal to 50 percent of the basic rate of the loan (calculated to the nearest tenth of a cent) for farm marketing quota peanuts for the marketing year August 1-July 31).

(2) By striking out the last sentence of subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Peanuts produced in a calendar year in which marketing quotas are in effect for the marketing year beginning therein shall be subject to such quotas even though the peanuts are marketed prior to the date on which such marketing year begins. If any producer falsely identifies or fails to account for the disposition of any peanuts, an amount of peanuts equal to the normal yield of the number of acres harvested in excess of the farm acreage allotment shall be deemed to have been marketed in excess of the marketing quota for the farm, and the penalty in respect thereof shall be paid and remitted by the producer. If any amount of peanuts produced on one farm is falsely identified by a representation that such peanuts were produced on another farm, the acreage allotments next established for both such farms shall be reduced by that percentage which such amount was of the respective farm marketing quotas, except that such reduction for any such farm shall not be made if the Secretary through the local committees finds that no person connected with such farm caused, aided, or acquiesced in such marketing; and if proof of the disposition of any amount of peanuts is not furnished as required by the Secretary, the acreage allotment next established for the farm on which such peanuts are produced shall be reduced by a percentage similarly computed.

(3) By striking subsection (b) and redesignating subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), and

(g), as subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FORT SUMNER IRRIGATION DISTRICT, N. MEX.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3834) to authorize a project for the rehabilitation of certain works of the Fort Sumner irrigation district in New Mexico, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of providing water for the irrigation of approximately 6,500 acres of arid lands on the Pecos River in New Mexico, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to rehabilitate, operate, and maintain in accordance with the Federal reclamation laws (act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto) the irrigation system of the Fort Sumner irrigation district of New Mexico and to construct all necessary works incidental thereto: *Provided*, That the project shall not be initiated until contracts satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior shall have been executed with—

(a) An irrigation or conservancy district, satisfactory in form and powers to the Secretary and embracing the lands of the project as determined by him, obligating the district, among other things, (i) to repay to the United States without interest the cost of rehabilitating and constructing the project, the terms to be such as will secure repayment as rapidly as, in the judgment of the Secretary, the district can reasonably be expected to make repayment and, in any event, within the useful life of the project; (ii) to pay for or otherwise provide adequate operation and maintenance, including replacements, of the project works during the period of the contract; and (iii) to furnish the Secretary with such control over and access to project works which are owned by or within the control of the district as he may require in order to safeguard the investment of the United States in the project; and

(b) The holder or holders of at least 90 percent of the outstanding general obligation bonds of the Fort Sumner irrigation district providing for such refinancing or cancellation of those bonds and scheduling of payments of principal and interest called for thereby as the Secretary believes necessary in order to insure fulfillment of the obligations required under (a) above.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MISSION POINT LIGHTHOUSE RESERVATION, GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY, MICH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3619) relating to the sale of the Mission Point Lighthouse Reservation, Grand Traverse County, Mich.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 or of any other law, the Federal Works Administrator is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to sell all that tract or parcel of land lying in lots 1 and 2 of section 23, township 30 north, range 10 west, in the county of Grand Traverse and State of Michigan, containing five and thirty-eight one-hundredths acres of land, more or less, to-

gether with all buildings, structures, and improvements thereon (known as the Mission Point Lighthouse Reservation), in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions provided in the act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of Federal buildings," approved August 26, 1935 (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 40, sec. 345b).

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after "sell", insert "for use as a public park."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RETIREMENT OF REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2744) to provide for the selection for elimination and retirement of officers of the Regular Army, for the equalization of retirement benefits for members of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to explain what this bill does and would appreciate it if the gentleman would withhold his request.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill is going to cost \$6,000,000 and establishes a very important policy. I do not think it ought to be on the Consent Calendar. It involves \$6,000,000 and perhaps a great deal more.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the bill under consideration was given exhaustive hearings in the Seventy-eighth Congress. Also it does not involve a cost of \$6,000,000 a year till 1957. The cost in 1948 will be about \$1,500,000.

Mr. KEAN. If the gentleman will pardon an interruption, that is a very good reason why the bill should also have the exhaustive attention of the House and not be considered on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, if I may explain the bill, you may agree that it could properly be passed by consent. We had very exhaustive hearings on the bill in this Congress. The bill passed the last Congress in almost the identical form, by a unanimous vote. The cost of this bill to which the gentleman objects is estimated at \$1,500,000 a year starting in 1948 and going up to \$6,500,000 in 10 years.

The bill provides briefly for a plan to eliminate incompetent and inefficient Regular Army officers. That is a problem that the War Department has been struggling with for 27 years. We think we have a good solution for that problem, a solution which will make money for the Government.

The second part of the bill provides for a retirement plan for the Regular Army, raising the present retirement from 15 years to a minimum of 20 years and providing for 2½ percent of the pay of the rank of the individual at the time of retirement, but not more than 75 percent of the pay of the rank at retirement.

The third part of the bill is the important part, in view of the explosive and dangerous conditions in which we find ourselves today. We provide a general plan of retirement for the reserve components of the Army and Navy. That is something that has never been done before, and we believe it will provide the reserves which will keep America ready for trouble at any time. This is a plan to allow us later to reduce our Regular Army Establishment. This will provide for nominal amounts of retirement pay at the time the man reaches the age of 60 years, providing that he has a minimum of 20 years of service in the reserve component, at least three of which have been in active service.

It is a very important bill. It is a bill that has had considerable thought, and exhaustive hearings have been held on it. It was recommended by every single group in our country that is interested in national defense.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. Does not the gentleman believe that by the very nature of this bill and its importance that it ought to be discussed fully by the membership of this body?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. It means putting the bill over to next winter and delaying the matter 6 months.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN]?

There was no objection.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3043) to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to promote the orderly development and use of the lands and interests therein acquired by the United States in connection with the Crab Orchard Creek project and the Illinois ordnance plant in Williamson, Jackson, and Union Counties, Ill., consistent with the needs of agriculture, industry, recreation, and wildlife conservation, all of the interests of the United States in and to such lands are hereby transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for administration, development, and disposition, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. All of the lands transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the provisions of this act, first shall be classified by him with a view to determining, in cooperation with Federal, State, and public or private agencies and organizations, the most beneficial use that may be made thereof to carry out the purposes of this act, and thereafter such lands as may be properly utilized for the development of agricultural, industrial, and related purposes shall be sold or otherwise disposed of at such times and under such terms and conditions, including exchange as authorized by section 302 of the act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 381; 16 U. S. C. 715d-1), as are deemed to be in the best interests of the United States and consistent with the purposes of this act. All lands not sold or otherwise disposed of shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, through the Fish and Wildlife Service, as a wildlife management area in accordance with

and subject to the provisions of, the act of August 14, 1946, and acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof.

SEC. 3. All moneys received by the Secretary of the Interior from the sale or other disposition of lands in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be credited to the then current appropriations for the administration of wildlife refuges and shall remain available until expended for the administration, maintenance, and development of such of the lands as are made available by this act for administration as a wildlife management area.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 8, after the words "purposes of this act", strike out the remainder of section 2 and insert in lieu thereof the words "including the development of wildlife conservation, agricultural, recreational, industrial, and related purposes. Such lands as have been or may hereafter be determined to be chiefly valuable for industrial purposes shall be leased for such purposes at such times and under such terms and conditions as are consistent with the general purposes of section 2 of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and with the purposes of this act. Except to the extent otherwise provided in this act, all lands herein transferred shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 14, 1946 (Public Law 732, 79th Cong.) and acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof for the conservation of wildlife, and for the development of the agricultural, recreational, industrial, and related purposes specified in this act."

Page 2, line 23, strike out the words "sale or other disposition of lands," and insert in lieu thereof the words "lease of lands chiefly valuable for industrial purposes."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York: Page 3, line 12, the period at the end of section 2, as reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, is changed to a colon, and the following is added: "Provided, That no jurisdiction shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior over that portion of such lands and the improvements thereon which are now utilized by the War Department directly or indirectly until such time as it is determined by the Secretary of War that utilization of such portions of such lands and the improvements thereon directly or indirectly by the War Department is no longer required: *Provided further*, That, subsequent to the determination referred to in the preceding proviso, the lands and improvements mentioned therein shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, and any lease or other disposition thereof shall be made subject to such terms, conditions, restrictions, and reservations imposed by the Secretary of War as will, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be adequate to assure the continued availability for war-production purposes of such lands and improvements."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York: On page 3, line 13, strike out all of section 3.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4124

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 22 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the
Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 358 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1358), is amended
5 by striking the last sentence of subsection (d) and inserting
6 in lieu thereof the following: "The amount of the marketing
7 quota for each farm shall be the actual production of the
8 farm acreage allotment, and no peanuts shall be marketed
9 under the quota for any farm other than peanuts actually
10 produced on the farm."

11 SEC. 2. Section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act

1 of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1359), is
2 amended as follows:

3 (1) By changing the first sentence of subsection (a) to
4 read as follows: "The marketing of any peanuts in excess
5 of the marketing quota for the farm on which such peanuts
6 are produced, or the marketing of peanuts from any farm
7 for which no acreage allotment was determined, shall be
8 subject to a penalty at a rate equal to 50 per centum of the
9 basic rate of the loan (calculated to the nearest tenth of a
10 cent) for farm marketing quota peanuts for the marketing
11 year August 1-July 31)."

12 (2) By striking out the last sentence of subsection (a)
13 and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Peanuts pro-
14 duced in a calendar year in which marketing quotas are in
15 effect for the marketing year beginning therein shall be sub-
16 ject to such quotas even though the peanuts are marketed
17 prior to the date on which such marketing year begins. If
18 any producer falsely identifies or fails to account for the dis-
19 position of any peanuts, an amount of peanuts equal to the
20 normal yield of the number of acres harvested in excess of
21 the farm acreage allotment shall be deemed to have been
22 marketed in excess of the marketing quota for the farm, and
23 the penalty in respect thereof shall be paid and remitted by
24 the producer. If any amount of peanuts produced on one
25 farm is falsely identified by a representation that such

1 peanuts were produced on another farm, the acreage allot-
2 ments next established for both such farms shall be reduced
3 by that percentage which such amount was of the respective
4 farm marketing quotas, except that such reduction for any
5 such farm shall not be made if the Secretary through the
6 local committees finds that no person connected with
7 such farm caused, aided, or acquiesced in such marketing;
8 and if proof of the disposition of any amount of peanuts is
9 not furnished as required by the Secretary, the acreage
10 allotment next established for the farm on which such pea-
11 nuts are produced shall be reduced by a percentage similarly
12 computed."

13 (3) By striking subsection (b) and redesignating sub-
14 sections (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), as subsections (b),
15 (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively.

Passed the House of Representatives July 21, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

JULY 22 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

13. MEXICAN FENCE. Passed as reported S.J.Res. 46, to provide for a fence along the Mexican border to provide protection from animal diseases, etc. (pp.10016-7).
14. RESEARCH LAND. Passed without amendment H.R. 2511, to authorize sale of a 2-acre tract of land in the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, to the Queens Chapel Methodist Church (p. 10018). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. FOREST SERVICE LAND. Passed with amendment S. 1505, to direct transfer to Boise, Idaho, of 9 lots of a 5-acre tract of land donated to the U.S. by Boise and now used by Forest Service as a site for central repair shops (pp. 10018-9).
16. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 1639, authorizing repair and rehabilitation of irrigation works damaged by flood and prevention of flood damage in Fort Sumner irrigation district (pp. 10021-2).
17. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed without amendment S. 1574, to authorize any Government agency to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations (pp. 10035-6).
18. PERSONNEL RETIREMENT. Passed without amendment H.R. 1995, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for return of the amount of deductions from compensation of any employee who is separated from service or transferred to a position not within the purview of the Act before completing 10 years of service (pp. 10044-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
19. VETERANS PREFERENCE. Passed without amendment S. 1493, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to require Federal agencies to comply with CSC recommendations on appeals of preference eligibles. The vote was then reconsidered at the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, and the bill was passed over (p. 10045.)
Passed without amendment S. 1494, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to make it mandatory for administrative officers to take corrective action recommended by CSC in the case of appeals of preference eligibles (p.10042).
Passed as reported S. 999, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to limit service-connected disability preference to disabilities compensable under laws administered by VA, War, or Navy Departments; provide that preference points shall be added only to earned ratings which meet the minimum qualification rate for a particular examination; and provide that in examinations for guards, elevator operators, messengers, and custodians, competition shall be restricted to persons entitled to preference (p. 10006).
20. BILLS PASSED OVER. The following bills were discussed and passed over:
Remount Service. H.R. 3484, to transfer this Service to the Department of Agriculture from the War Department (pp. 1004-5).
Grain bonus. S. 669, to provide for payment of the 30-cent wheat and corn bonus on grain produced and sold between Jan. 1, 1945, and Apr. 18, 1946 (p. 9997).
Subsistence expense. S. 544, to increase the subsistence-expense allowances (pp. 9999-10000).
Appropriations. S. Con. Res. 6, to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated bill (p. 10006).
Research; Information. S. 493, to provide for coordination of agencies disseminating technological and scientific information (pp. 10006-7).
Forests. H.J.Res. 205, to permit timber sales in the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, in such a way as to facilitate pulp production (pp.10008-9, 10024-5).
Veterans' Preference. S. 416, to extend veterans' preference benefits to widowed mothers of certain ex-servicemen (p. 100017).
Farm training. H.R. 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans (pp. 10027, 10058).

21. NATIONAL FORESTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national forest land closed to the public (p. D590).
22. MARKETING. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 4124, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; and H. R. 452, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act (p. D590).
23. RESEARCH. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 4110, to amend the Research and Marketing Act so as to provide that not less than 20% of the funds "appropriated", rather than those "authorized to be appropriated", for general research shall be used by the State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing research projects approved by the USDA (p. D590).
24. LATIN AMERICA. Passed without amendment S. 1678, to provide for the reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (pp. 10052-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
25. LANDS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3043, to transfer the Crab Orchard Creek land utilization project and the Ill. Ordnance Plant to the Interior Department for use as a wildlife management area, except that lands not required for such area may be leased under certain conditions (S.Rept. 701) (p. 9993).
26. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1602, to stimulate exploration, development, and production from domestic mines by continuing for 2 years the premium price plan for copper, lead, and zinc through RFC (S.Rept. 709) (p. 9993).

HOUSE

27. FARM LOANS. The Veterans Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4309, to amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 pertaining to "Loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property, so as to provide more adequate and effective farm-loan benefits (H.Rept. 1039) (p. 9989). The Daily Digest states that this bill would authorize "Farm Credit Administration to make direct loans to World War II veterans (p. D591).
28. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3839 (pp. 9979-81).
29. COMMITTEES. Rep. Wat Arnold, Mo., was elected to the Agriculture Committee vice Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, resigned and Rep. Clevenger was elected to the Appropriations Committee vice Rep. Jones, Ohio, resigned (p. 9943).
Reps. Pickett (Tex.), and Mack (Wash.) were elected to the Public Works Committee (pp. 9942-3).
30. ACCOUNTING. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments S. 1350, which authorizes GAO to relieve disbursing and other accountable officers for physical loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, checks, etc., under certain conditions not involving fault or negligence (H.Rept. 1040) (p. 9989).
The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendment S. 907, to provide for the orderly transaction of public business in the event of the death, resignation, or separation from office of regional disbursement officers of the Treasury Department (H.Rept. 1046) (p. 9989).

Hawaii: H. R. 3376, to extend time for issuance of public improvement revenue bonds in pursuance of laws of Hawaii;

Alaska: H. R. 197, to transfer tract of land to Petersburg, Alaska;

Home Loan Bank: H. R. 3448, to permit Federal home loan banks to accept mortgages under 25 years maturity as collateral to member institutions;

Post Office: S. 1426, authorizing certain administrative expenses in Post Office Department;

Employee Pay: S. 1562, amending Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945 and excluding certain experts and consultants from coverage;

Code: Five bills to codify titles 1, 4, 6, 17, and 9 of U. S. Code: H. R. 1565, 1566, 1567, 2083, 2084;

HOLC: H. R. 2800, to amend HOLC, liberalizing provisions of loans made by Federal Savings and Loan Assn.;

Inter-American: S. 1678, to provide for reincorporation of Institute of Inter-American Affairs;

D. C. Funds: H. R. 2471, to reimburse District for expenditures of U. S. Park Police force;

School Teachers: H. R. 3852, extending the amortization period of D. C. teachers' retirement from 20 to 50 years;

Housing: S. 1590, to amend D. C. rent-control law so schools and universities may recover possession of housing accommodations;

Newspaper Vendors: H. R. 3997, to exclude vendors of newspapers from provisions of Social Security Act;

Pollution: S. 1418, granting consent to New England interstate water pollution control compact;

Grazing: H. R. 4079, relative to income from grazing fees charged on public lands;

Dam: H. R. 3334, constructing dam on the Susquehanna River by Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.

Rushmore: S. 1042, to coin 50-cent pieces to commemorate Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society;

Minnesota: S. 1304, to coin 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 100th anniversary of organizing Minnesota as a territory;

Maurice Rose: S. 1614, to coin 50-cent pieces to commemorate patriotic services of Gen. Maurice Rose.

Oregon Trail: S. 722, authorize issuance Oregon Trail commemorative 50-cent pieces;

Reading: S. 342, authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 200th anniversary of founding of Reading, Pa., and;

Casimir Pulaski: S. J. Res. 48, authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces on 200th anniversary of birth of General Casimir Pulaski.

(Senator Fulbright moved to reconsider the passage of S. 1042, 1304, 1614, 722, 342, and S. J. Res. 48.)

Of the above House-passed bills the following 41 were cleared for the President: H. R. 1379, 2005, 3191, 3444, 2607, 341, 2434, 2390, 1091, 348, 893, 1497, 1535, 2693,

405, 704, 2550, 2507, 914, 406, 1995, 185, 3376, 197, 3448, 1567, 1566, 1565, 2084, 2083, 1652, 640, 3495, 434, 3361, 2471, 3852, 3997, 3243, 4079, 3334, and 4043.

Pages 9996-10056

Anniversary: Pursuant to provisions of P. L. 203, to provide for commemoration of 150th anniversary of establishment of Federal Government in D. C., Senators Buck, Capper, and Holland were appointed as members of the committee.

Page 9992

Claims: House amendments to S. 706, private relief bill, were concurred in and cleared for President.

Page 9996

Dredges: Senator Overton entered motion to reconsider passage of H. R. 4229, to provide that certain U. S. dredging equipment be documented under U. S. laws.

Page 9996

Consumer Credit: House amendments to S. J. Res. 148, consumer credit regulation, were disagreed to and the following Senators appointed as conferees: Capehart, Flanders, Bricker, Robertson (Va.), and Maybank.

Page 9996

Smithsonian: H. J. Res. 250, authorizing appointment of Robert V. Fleming, of Washington, to the Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, was passed.

Page 10018

Pershing Hall: Senate concurred in House amendments to S. 358, to provide for settling certain indebtedness in connection with Pershing Hall in Paris, France.

Page 9996

Housing: House amendments to S. 1361, to amend USHA to permit capital grants for low-rent housing and slum clearance, were disagreed to and the following Senators appointed as conferees: Capehart, McCarthy, Cain, Fulbright, and Sparkman.

Page 9996

Liberia: The following committee was appointed to attend the ceremony of the 100th anniversary of Liberia: President Pro Tempore, Senators White, Barkley, Wherry, Lucas, McKellar, Capper, Millikin, Green, and McMahon.

Page 9992

Nominations: Received the following nominations: Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, to be Minister to Rumania, together with 48 nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service, and 30 postmasters.

Pages 10058-10059

Confirmations: The following nominations were confirmed: Charles E. Bohlen, as counselor for Dept. of State; David K. E. Bruce, Asst. Secy. of Commerce; W. A. Ayres, FTC Commissioner; U. S. representatives and alternates to the UN General Assembly (see Digest, p. D572); John Carter Vincent, as Minister to Switzerland; Maj. Gen. Wm. P. T. Hill, as Marine Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. Wm. W. Bessell, Jr., West Point professor of mathematics; Evan Howell, judge

of U. S. Court of Claims; Leo F. Rayfiel, to be U. S. judge for the eastern district of N. Y.; together with 3 appointments as U. S. attorneys; 2 U. S. marshals; 1 collector of internal revenue; 26 appointments in the Navy; 3 in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service; and 108 postmasters.

Pages 10059-10060

Program for Thursday: Recessed at 5:57 p. m. until noon Thursday, July 24, when the call of the Calendar will be resumed.

Reports on Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NATIONAL FORESTS, MARKETING, PEANUTS, AND LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: The following bills were approved in form passed by House: H. R. 4110, making a technical amendment to title 1 of the Bankhead-Jones Act; relative to land-grant colleges; H. R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national forest land closed to public; H. R. 452, amending provisions of the AAA, relating to marketing agreements and orders; and H. R. 4124, amending AAA relative to peanut quotas.

APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Reported H. R. 4268 and 4269, making supplemental appropriations for various agencies of the Government, and H. R. 4002 War Dept. Civil Functions appropriation.

AIRPORT

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee heard opponents and proponents on construction of airport at Annapolis, Md., concluding hearings on the issue. Subcommittee will report to full committee at a later date.

P. O. INVESTIGATION, LOYALTY BILL, AND SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL

Committee on Civil Service: In executive session, the committee certified to the Committee on Rules and Administration a budgetary procedure which it desires to have approved to carry out the intent of S. Con Res. 20, to examine business methods and operations of the Post Office Department. S. Con. Res. 20 was approved by this committee on July 15, but before the Senate acts on it, Committee on Rules and Administration must approve such a budget.

H. R. 4084, to grant new pay minimums for professional and scientific civilian personnel in the armed services, was approved.

H. R. 3813, Federal employees loyalty bill, was discussed and referred to a subcommittee for study. The subcommittee will meet tomorrow and report the bill back to the full committee on Friday.

INTERSTATE BILLS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: The following bills were approved: H. R. 72, increasing authorization for Coast Guard aviation stations; H. R. 1238, authorizing Canadian vessels to service Hyder, Alaska; H. R. 3043, transferring lands to the Sec. of Interior; H. R. 3619, authorizing sale of Mission Point Lighthouse Reservation, Mich.; H. R. 3541, relating to the duties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; H. R. 673, repealing certain provisions authorizing the establishment of priorities in transportation by merchant vessels; H. R. 2054, increasing retirement pay for certain members of the former Life Saving Service; H. R. 4042, authorizing Sec. of Commerce to control movement and transportation abroad of gasoline and petroleum products; H. R. 859, authorizing study of fisheries in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean; and S. 1653, to control export of gasoline.

Nomination of Burton N. Behling, to be a member of FPC, was approved, and Senator Capehart was named as a subcommittee of one to consider S. 1371, and 1396, Alaskan airport bills. Motion by Senator Capehart to check into world economic conditions was adopted.

NLRB NOMINATIONS

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Committee met with J. Copeland Gray of N. Y., Robert N. Denham of Maryland, and Abe Murdock of Utah to discuss their respective nominations to the NLRB.

HEALTH LEGISLATION

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Subcommittee, in connection with its study of S. 545, to create an independent national health agency, and S. 1320, National Health Insurance and Public Health Act of 1947, heard Isadore S. Falk, director, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, discuss his activities in connection with successive Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills on national health insurance. Further hearings on this legislation are postponed until January 1948.

INVESTIGATION

Committee on Rules and Administration: In executive session, committee approved the following resolutions: S. Res. 120, to provide \$25,000 for Committee on the Judiciary to make investigations in pursuance of section 134 of Reorganization Act, with amendment; S. Res. 148, to provide \$25,000 for the Committee on Public Lands to hold hearings and conduct investigations; S. Res. 147, to provide \$15,000 for the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to study agricultural problems and trends, with amendment; S. Con. Res. 25, to provide \$50,000 for a joint committee to investigate entire housing field, with amendment; S. Con. Res. 26, to authorize

to coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on acquired lands the disposal policies of the Mineral Leasing Acts now applicable to the public domain lands, whereby leases on such lands not in a known geologic structure of a producing oil or gas field are issued to the first qualified applicant upon payment of a nominal filing fee; and provides that the heads of all land-administering agencies shall furnish complete descriptions and other pertinent data on lands affected to the Interior Department (p. 10095). This bill will now be sent to the President.

7. HOUSING INVESTIGATION. Passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 104, to provide for a joint investigation of the housing situation (pp. 10109-14).
8. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Cooley, N. C., said: "In subtle fashion the steering committee of the Republican Party has been trying to lead the country to believe that although the Democratic Party had control of both Houses...for 14 years, it failed to provide the farmers...with a well-rounded, long-range farm program" and described the various phases of the farm program provided for in existing law (pp. 10122-7).
9. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Received the report of this Department on the Mexican campaign for the 30-day period ended June 28; to Agriculture Committee (p. 10129).
10. INFORMATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted a 2nd intermediate report on publicity and propaganda of the War Department (H. Rept. 1073)(p. 10129).
11. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3875, granting consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact to control water pollution in New England (H. Rept. 1062)(p. 10129).
12. FARM BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee approved (but did not actually report) H. R. 4326, to extend the Farm Bankruptcy Act (p. D599).
13. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Members were elected to committees as follows:
Rep. Jackson, Wash., to Appropriations; Rep. Burleson, Tex., to Joint Committee on Printing (to take the place of Rep. Pickett, Tex.)(p. 10109).
14. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., criticized the reduction in the Budget estimate for REA, and Rep. Anderson, Minn., defended the reduction (pp. 10067-8, 10068-9).

SENATE

15. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed, 78-5, with amendments this bill, H.R. 4002 (pp. 10180-7, 10206-7). The bill was reported with amendments by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (p. 10131). Sens. Gurney, Brooks, Ferguson, Wherry, Bridges, Revercomb, Thomas (Okla), Overton, and Russell were appointed conferees (p. 10217).
16. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3839, and concurred in the House amendments to certain Senate amendments (pp. 10175-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Discussed and passed over H.R. 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans (pp. 10168, 10218-23).
The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3325, to enable Osage Indians who served in World War II to obtain loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (S.Rept. 751) (p. 10217).

18. **MARKETING.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 452, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to marketing agreements and orders (S.Rept. 717) (p. 10133).

The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4124, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (S.Rept. 720) (p. 10133).

19. **RESEARCH; APPROPRIATIONS.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4110, to amend the Research and Marketing Act so as to provide that not less than 20% of the funds "appropriated", rather than those "authorized to be appropriated", for general research shall be used by the State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing and research projects approved by the USDA (S.Rept. 719) (p. 10133).

20. **LANDS.** Passed without amendment H.R. 3043, to transfer the Crab Orchard Creek land utilization project and the Ill. Ordnance Plant to the Interior Department for use as a wildlife management area, except that lands not required for such area may be leased under certain conditions (pp. 10160, 10172-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.

The Rules and Administration ^{Committee} reported without amendment S.Res. 148, authorizing the Public Lands Committee to hold hearings at such times and places as it deems necessary (p. 10133).

Passed with amendment H.R. 3022, to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the U.S. (p. 10157). (See also item 6.)

21. **PERSONNEL.** The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4127, the omnibus retirement bill (S.Rept. 746) (p. 10133).

The Rules and Administration Committee reported with an amendment S.Res. 152, authorizing the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee to make additional expenditures and employ additional assistants (p. 10133).

22. **AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS.** The Rules and Administration Committee reported with additional amendments S. Res. 147, authorizing a study of agricultural legislation, and of trends, needs, and problems of agriculture (p. 10133).

23. **NATIONAL FORESTS.** The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3395, to add certain lands to the Modoc National Forest, Calif. (S.Rept. 716) (p. 10132).

The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public (S.Rept. 718) (p. 10133).

24. **FOREIGN AFFAIRS:** The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4010, to authorize the Treasury Department and GPO to furnish, or to procure and furnish, administrative materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations on a reimbursable basis (p. 10133).

Discussed and passed over on request of several members H.R. 3342, the foreign information and educational exchange bill (pp. 10166-7).

25. **PRICES.** The Rules and Administration Committee reported with additional amendments S.Con.Res. 19, to establish a joint congressional committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods (p. 10133).

26. **HOUSING.** The Rules and Administration Committee reported with additional amendments S.Con.Res. 25, establishing a joint committee to investigate the entire housing field (p. 10133).

AMENDING THE PEANUT MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4124]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4124) to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

The House Committee on Agriculture reported this bill July 15 and it was approved by the House of Representatives July 21. The report of the House committee (H. Rept. 922), is attached hereto and submitted as the report of this committee.

[H. Rept. No. 922, 80th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4124), to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

STATEMENT

In 1941 the Congress enacted legislation to authorize the establishment of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for peanuts when proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture and approved by two-thirds of the producers. Immediately thereafter producers approved by a large majority quotas for the 3 years 1941, 1942, and 1943. The national acreage allotment for each of the years 1941 and 1942 was 1,610,000 acres. Because of the urgent need for foods and edible oils for war and essential civilian needs, quotas on the 1943 crop were suspended, and the War Food Administrator issued an urgent request to producers to expand greatly their peanut acreages. In response to this appeal producers of peanuts increased their acreages for edible uses to more than 3,000,000 acres.

All the peanuts produced on this expanded acreage have been marketed. Since the end of the war, however, there has been some reduction in the demand and consumption of peanuts for edible purposes, and it is anticipated that the demand for peanuts for edible purposes in 1948, and thereafter, will not justify the planting of 3,000,000 acres.

During the wartime period when quotas were suspended, the Department of Agriculture, in keeping with legislation passed by Congress, supported the price of peanuts to producers at 90 percent of parity. This support program proved highly beneficial to the Government in the war effort and afforded reasonable returns to producers. Up to now the Commodity Credit Corporation has been able to dispose of substantially all of the peanuts purchased under the provisions of these support programs. The reduction in demand for peanuts makes the outlook for peanuts somewhat similar to that which obtained in 1941 when quotas were first authorized. Thus, the Commodity Credit Corporation is faced with the probability of substantial losses on the peanut support program unless the supply of peanuts for edible purposes is kept in line with estimated consumption.

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 the Secretary of Agriculture has determined that there is need for peanut quotas beginning with the 1948 crop and has proclaimed a national marketing quota for peanuts for 1948. Producers will soon be called upon to vote in a referendum on the question as to whether quotas shall be applicable to the 1948, 1949, and 1950 crops of peanuts. After study of the peanut-quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the committee believes that some modifications in existing law are necessary in order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to operate an effective quota program with respect to the 1948 and subsequent peanut crops. The changes which the committee deems necessary are set forth in the accompanying bill.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

Section 1 of the bill provides that the marketing quota for each farm shall be the actual production of the farm-acreage allotment. This restores the law to exactly what it was under the original act. This section had been amended in 1942 to define the farm marketing quota as either the actual or the normal production of the allotted acreage, whichever was greater. This has been found impracticable because it would require considerable expense and would entail considerable difficulty in determining the normal production on each farm, especially when there have been no adequate records kept on the production of individual farms since quotas were suspended after 1942.

Paragraph 1 of section 2 of the bill provides that the penalty for excess marketing of peanuts shall be 50 percent of the basic support rate. The act at this time provides a flat penalty of 3 cents per pound, but since its enactment there has been a substantial increase in the parity price of peanuts due to the enormous increase in the cost of production. There is, therefore, serious doubt whether a penalty of only 3 cents per pound on excess marketings would be sufficient to assure compliance with quotas. The change to a penalty of 50 percent of the basic support rate makes the penalty in the case of excess marketings of peanuts exactly the same as is now provided by law for excess marketings of wheat, corn, and cotton.

Paragraph 2 of section 2 of the bill sets forth the penalty to be suffered by a producer in the event he should falsely identify or fail to account for the disposition of peanuts produced on his farm or marketed by him. This is in substitution of the present penalty in such cases of \$25 per acre and is identical with a provision applicable to the tobacco marketing quota program.

Paragraph 3 of section 2 of the bill repeals all of subsection (b) of section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. This section provides that the penalty for excess marketings should not apply to peanuts delivered to an agency designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. For the most part, peanuts delivered to such agencies were to be crushed for oil. The effect of the repeal of subsection (b) is to limit the marketing of peanuts without penalty only to those producers who comply with their farm-acreage allotments.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

"AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

"SEC. 358. (d) The Secretary shall provide for apportionment of the State acreage allotment for any State through local committees among farms on which peanuts were grown in any of the three years immediately preceding the year for

which such allotment is determined. Such apportionment shall be made on the basis of the tillable acreage available for the production of peanuts and the past acreage of peanuts on the farm, taking into consideration the peanut-acreage allotments established for the farm under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs. Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm until the third year following the year in which such excess acreage is harvested and the total increases made in farm-acreage allotments in any year based on such excess acreage shall not exceed 2 per centum of the national acreage allotment for such year: *Provided*, That in the distribution of such increases based on such excess acreage the total allotments established for new farms shall not be less than 50 per centum of such increases. The amount of the marketing quota for each farm shall be [a number of pounds of peanuts equal to the normal production or] the actual production [, whichever is the greater,] of the farm [peanut] acreage allotment, and no peanuts shall be marketed under the quota for any farm other than peanuts actually produced on the farm.

"SEC. 359. (a) The marketing of any peanuts in excess of the marketing quota for the farm on which such peanuts are produced, or the marketing of peanuts from any farm for which no acreage allotment was determined, shall be subject to a penalty [of 3 cents per pound, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section] at a rate equal to 50 per centum of the basic rate of the loan (calculated to the nearest tenth of a cent) for farm marketing quota peanuts for the marketing year August 1-July 31). Such penalty shall be paid by the person who buys or otherwise acquires the peanuts from the producer, or, if the peanuts are marketed by the producer through an agent, the penalty shall be paid by such agent, and such person or agent may deduct an amount equivalent to the penalty from the price paid to the producer. The Secretary may require collection of the penalty upon a portion of each lot of peanuts marketed from the farm equal to the proportion which the acreage of peanuts in excess of the farm-acreage allotment is of the total acreage of peanuts on the farm. If the person required to collect the penalty fails to collect such penalty, such person and all persons entitled to share in the peanuts marketed from the farm or the proceeds thereof shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount of the penalty. All funds collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in a special deposit account with the Treasurer of the United States and such amounts as are determined, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to be penalties incurred shall be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury of the United States. Amounts collected in excess of determined penalties shall be paid to such producers as the Secretary determines, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, bore the burden of the payment of the amount collected. Such special account shall be administered by the Secretary and the basis for, the amount of, and the producer entitled to receive a payment from such account, when determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary, shall be final and conclusive. [If, in the course of marketing, any peanuts produced on one farm are falsely identified by a representation that such peanuts were produced on another farm, or, if there is a failure to make a report of the disposition of peanuts available for marketing from any farm, each person participating in the false identification of the peanuts or failing to make a report of the disposition of such peanuts as required by regulations issued by the Secretary shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each acre, or fraction thereof, of peanuts harvested in excess of the farm-acreage allotment for the farm on which such peanuts were produced and such penalty shall be in addition to any other penalty due hereunder.] *Peanuts produced in a calendar year in which marketing quotas are in effect for the marketing year beginning therein shall be subject to such quotas even though the peanuts are marketed prior to the date on which such marketing year begins. If any producer falsely identifies or fails to account for the disposition of any peanuts, an amount of peanuts equal to the normal yield of the number of acres harvested in excess of the farm acreage allotment shall be deemed to have been marketed in excess of the marketing quota for the farm, and the penalty in respect thereof shall be paid and remitted by the producer. If any amount of peanuts produced on one farm is falsely identified by a representation that such peanuts were produced on another farm, the acreage allotments next established for both such farms shall be reduced by that percentage which such amount was of the respective farm marketing quotas, except that such reduction for any such farm shall not be made if the Secretary through the local committees finds that no person connected with such farm caused, aided, or acquiesced in such marketing; and if proof of the disposition of any amount of peanuts is not furnished as required by the Secre-*

tary, the acreage allotment next established for the farm on which such peanuts are produced shall be reduced by a percentage similarly computed.

"[(b)] Beginning with the 1941 crop of peanuts, payment of the penalty of 3 cents per pound upon the marketing of peanuts as provided in subsection (a) above will not be required if such excess peanuts are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary or if the producer pays to the United States, with respect to excess peanuts which, when marketed, were identified in the manner prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary as quota peanuts, an amount determined under regulations of the Secretary to represent the amount received for the peanuts in excess of the amount which would have been received had such peanuts been delivered to a designated agency as excess peanuts. Any peanuts received under this subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the market value thereof for crushing for oil as of the date of such delivery less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts but not less than prices established by the Secretary pursuant to authority contained in existing law. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty of 3 cents per pound upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, and the operations of any agency designated to receive and market peanuts may be separate from or combined with operations of other agencies.]

"[(c)] (b) The provisions of this part shall not apply to peanuts produced on any farm on which the acreage harvested for nuts is one acre or less.

"[(d)] (c) The word 'peanuts' for the purposes of this Act shall mean all peanuts produced, excluding any peanuts which it is established by the producer or otherwise, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, were not picked or threshed either before or after marketing from the farm.

"[(e)] (d) If, in any referendum carried out pursuant to subsection (b) of section 358, marketing quotas with respect to peanuts are opposed by more than one-third of the farmers voting in such referendum, no peanut-diversion program or peanut loan shall be in effect with respect to the crop produced in the calendar year immediately following that in which the referendum is held. If quotas are approved by not less than two-thirds of the farmers voting in such referendum, either a peanut-diversion program or a peanut-loan program, or both, shall be in effect with respect to the crops of peanuts produced in the three calendar years immediately following the year in which the referendum is held. The Commodity Credit Corporation is directed to make available loans upon peanuts during any marketing year in which marketing quotas are in effect. Such loans shall be made only to producers, farmers cooperatives, and farmer associations, only on the marketing quota for each farm, at rates not less than 50 per centum and not more than 75 per centum of the parity price of peanuts as of the beginning of the marketing year (which parity price shall be on the basis of the formula used in determining the parity price of peanuts as published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in *The Agricultural Situation*, volume 25, number 1, January 1941), and the peanuts shall be the sole security for such loans. If a referendum is held in 1941 with respect to the crop produced in 1941, the provisions of this subsection shall apply as though such referendum had been held in the calendar year 1940.

"[(f)] (e) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year 1941, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the purposes set forth in this part and for the expenses of administering this part.

"[(g)] (f) The provisions of this section shall not apply to nor interfere with the inauguration of the operation of any program approved by the Secretary pursuant to authority contained in existing law designed to establish new uses for peanuts and peanut products or expand markets for peanuts and peanut products."

Calendar No. 774

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4124

[Report No. 720]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 22 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Reported by Mr. CAPPER, without amendment

AN ACT

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the
Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 358 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1358), is amended
5 by striking the last sentence of subsection (d) and inserting
6 in lieu thereof the following: "The amount of the marketing
7 quota for each farm shall be the actual production of the
8 farm acreage allotment, and no peanuts shall be marketed
9 under the quota for any farm other than peanuts actually
10 produced on the farm."

1 SEC. 2. Section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
2 of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1359), is
3 amended as follows:

4 (1) By changing the first sentence of subsection (a) to
5 read as follows: "The marketing of any peanuts in excess
6 of the marketing quota for the farm on which such peanuts
7 are produced, or the marketing of peanuts from any farm
8 for which no acreage allotment was determined, shall be
9 subject to a penalty at a rate equal to 50 per centum of the
10 basic rate of the loan (calculated to the nearest tenth of a
11 cent) for farm marketing quota peanuts for the marketing
12 year August 1-July 31)."

13 (2) By striking out the last sentence of subsection (a)
14 and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Peanuts pro-
15 duced in a calendar year in which marketing quotas are in
16 effect for the marketing year beginning therein shall be sub-
17 ject to such quotas even though the peanuts are marketed
18 prior to the date on which such marketing year begins. If
19 any producer falsely identifies or fails to account for the dis-
20 position of any peanuts, an amount of peanuts equal to the
21 normal yield of the number of acres harvested in excess of
22 the farm acreage allotment shall be deemed to have been
23 marketed in excess of the marketing quota for the farm, and
24 the penalty in respect thereof shall be paid and remitted by
25 the producer. If any amount of peanuts produced on one

1 farm is falsely identified by a representation that such
2 peanuts were produced on another farm, the acreage allot-
3 ments next established for both such farms shall be reduced
4 by that percentage which such amount was of the respective
5 farm marketing quotas, except that such reduction for any
6 such farm shall not be made if the Secretary through the
7 local committees finds that no person connected with
8 such farm caused, aided, or acquiesced in such marketing;
9 and if proof of the disposition of any amount of peanuts is
10 not furnished as required by the Secretary, the acreage
11 allotment next established for the farm on which such pea-
12 nuts are produced shall be reduced by a percentage similarly
13 computed."

14 (3) By striking subsection (b) and redesignating sub-
15 sections (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), as subsections (b),
16 (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively.

Passed the House of Representatives July 21, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

[Report No. 720]

AN ACT

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

JULY 22 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Reported without amendment

marketing agreements and orders; without amendment (Rept. No. 717);

H. R. 1826. A bill making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public; without amendment (Rept. No. 718);

H. R. 4110. A bill to amend title I of the act entitled "An act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges," approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act); without amendment (Rept. No. 719); and

H. R. 4124. A bill to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 720).

By Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 1032. A bill to credit certain service performed by employees of the postal service who are transferred from one position to another within the service for purposes of determining eligibility for promotion; with an amendment (Rept. No. 721).

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

H. R. 2776. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande, at or near Rio Grande City, Tex.; without amendment (Rept. No. 722).

By Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution establishing a joint committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods; with additional amendments;

S. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution establishing a joint committee to investigate the entire housing field; with additional amendments;

S. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution authorizing attendance of Members of Congress at a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Bahamas beginning December 28, 1947; without amendment;

S. Res. 120. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary, in making investigations under section 134 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, to employ temporary assistants and make certain expenditures; with amendments;

S. Res. 147. Resolution authorizing a study of agricultural legislation, and of trends, needs, and problems of agriculture; with additional amendments;

S. Res. 148. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Public Lands to hold hearings at such times and places it may deem advisable; without amendment;

S. Res. 152. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to make additional expenditures and employ temporary assistants; with an amendment; and

S. Res. 153. Resolution extending the authority and increasing the limit of expenditures of the Special Committee To Study the Problems of American Small Business Enterprises; without amendment.

By Mr. McGRATH, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 1736. A bill for the relief of O. Dean Settles and Mrs. Ruth E. Settles, husband and wife; Mrs. Ruth E. Settles, individually; the estate of Ora H. Hatfield; and Mrs. Kittie B. Hatfield; without amendment (Rept. No. 727).

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 641. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Roberta Flake Clayton; without amendment (Rept. No. 723);

S. 1235. A bill for the relief of Merchants Motor Freight; without amendment (Rept. No. 726);

S. 1707. A bill to carry into effect certain parts relating to patents of the treaties of peace with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, ratified by the Senate on June 5, 1947, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 728);

H. R. 618. A bill for the relief of Fred O. Donohue; without amendment (Rept. No. 724);

H. R. 642. A bill for the relief of Frank F. Miles; without amendment (Rept. No. 729);

H. R. 1085. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marie Salamone; without amendment (Rept. No. 730);

H. R. 1316. A bill for the relief of Archer C. Gunter; without amendment (Rept. No. 725);

H. R. 1534. A bill for the relief of Graff, Washbourne & Dunn; without amendment (Rept. No. 738);

H. R. 1648. A bill for the relief of Willie P. Goodwin, J. M. Thorud, and W. H. Stokley; without amendment (Rept. No. 731);

H. R. 1730. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Beulah Hart; without amendment (Rept. No. 739);

H. R. 1791. A bill for the relief of Dr. Theodore A. Geissman; without amendment (Rept. No. 732);

H. R. 1810. A bill to amend the Criminal Code and certain other legislation to permit part-time referees in bankruptcy to act as agents or attorneys for claimants against the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 733);

H. R. 2432. A bill for the relief of Harry V. Ball; without amendment (Rept. No. 734); and

H. R. 2534. A bill for the relief of James H. Underwood; without amendment (Rept. No. 735).

H. R. 2811. A bill for the relief of G. F. Allen, former Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 736); and

H. R. 3845. A bill for the relief of George J. Hiner; without amendment (Rept. No. 737).

By Mr. VANDENBERG, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

H. R. 4910. A bill to authorize the Treasury Department and the United States Government Printing Office to furnish, or to procure and furnish, administrative materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations on a reimbursable basis; without amendment.

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Civil Service:

H. R. 4127. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 746).

By Mr. REVERCOMB, from the Committee on Public Works:

S. 1529. A bill to extend the time for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Shawneetown, Ill.; with an amendment (Rept. No. 740); and

H. R. 4111. A bill authorizing the construction of flood-control works on the Little Sioux River and its tributaries in Iowa; without amendment (Rept. No. 742).

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL HOUSING ACT—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I ask unanimous consent to report an original bill, to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, and I submit a report (No. 747) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received

and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

The bill (S. 1720) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, was received, read twice by its title, and ordered to be placed on the calendar.

ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES BY INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE UNDER LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I ask unanimous consent to report an original resolution, and request that it be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report and resolution will be received, and the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 156) was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the Eightieth Congress, \$25,000 in addition to the amount, and for the same purposes, specified in section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act approved August 2, 1946.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. IVES:

S. 1708. A bill for the relief of Demise Simone Boutant; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1709. A bill to provide for full and fair hearings before deportation or removal of persons now or hereafter interned under the provisions of the act of July 6, 1798 (1 Stat. 577), as amended, relating to alien enemies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

S. 1710. A bill to permit the naturalization of Pete James Andrew; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

S. 1711. A bill for the relief of Anthony Demetrios Pashalis, also known as Antonio Pashalis;

S. 1712. A bill for the relief of Spiros Harry Kefalas; and

S. 1713. A bill for the relief of Charalambos G. Kaminaris, also known as Harry G. Toulatos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. CHAVEZ) introduced Senate bill 1714, to provide for the general welfare by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for the health of mothers and children and for services to crippled children, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. COOPER:

S. 1715. A bill for the relief of Archie Hamilton and Delbert Hamilton;

S. 1716. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Iola Veach; and

S. 1717. A bill for the relief of the Estate of William R. Stigall, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. MURRAY introduced the following bills which were referred, as indicated, and appear under a separate heading:

S. 1718. A bill to promote the equitable distribution of available newsprint to the end that large, small, and new publishing enterprises shall not be unduly handicapped during this period of newsprint shortage; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1719. A bill establishing an Alaska Industrial Commission to plan for the balanced and integrated development of the industrial, agricultural, commercial, recreational, hydroelectric power, transportation, and communication potentialities of the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.)

(Mr. MAGNUSON introduced Senate bill 1721, conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington to hear, determine, and render judgment upon any claim arising out of injuries sustained by G. R. Below, late of Seattle, Wash., which was considered, read the third time, and passed, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BYRD (for himself and Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia):

S. 1722. A bill to provide for State and local taxation of real estate in Arlington County, Va., owned by the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GURNEY (by request):

S. 1723. A bill to amend Public Law 168, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, an act to authorize the course of instruction at the United States Naval Academy to be given to not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the American Republics, other than the United States; and

S. 1724. A bill to amend Public Law 447, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, an act to authorize the course of instruction at the United States Military Academy to be given to not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the American Republics, other than the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(Mr. MURRAY introduced Senate Joint Resolution 153, to provide for consideration by the United Nations Organization of the international aspects of the woodpulp and newsprint shortages; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and appears under a separate heading.)

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH BILL

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and myself, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill to provide for the general welfare by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for the health of mothers and children and for services to crippled children, and for other services. I request that a statement by me dealing with the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred, and without objection, the statement presented by the Senator from Florida will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1714) to provide for the general welfare by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for the health of mothers and children and for services to crippled children, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. CHAVEZ), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to

the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The statement presented by Mr. PEPPER was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER, OF FLORIDA, ON MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH BILL

A bill to save the lives of mothers during maternity and to give children the best possible health care from birth and throughout their growing years was introduced today by Senator CLAUDE PEPPER, Democrat, Florida, in behalf of himself and Senators JAMES E. MURRAY, Democrat, Montana; ROBERT F. WAGNER, Democrat, New York; GLEN H. TAYLOR, Democrat, Idaho; and DENNIS CHAVEZ, Democrat, New Mexico.

This bill is similar to the Maternal and Child Welfare Act of 1945, introduced in the Seventy-ninth Congress by Senator PEPPER and nine other Senators. This new measure would give the States and Territories the necessary Federal assistance to bring good health services within reach of great numbers of mothers and children who are in urgent need of them. Senator PEPPER's present bill incorporates a series of amendments recommended by physicians, dentists, and representatives of national organizations at hearings held on the 1945 bill.

Under the provisions of the Pepper bill, the Federal Government's grants to the States for maternal and child-health services would be \$20,000,000 for the first year, and \$30,000,000 for each of the second and third years. For services for crippled children there would be \$15,000,000 for the first year and \$20,000,000 for each of the second and third years. Thereafter, the Congress would fix appropriations according to the amounts needed to carry out the purposes of the act.

The planning, direction, and control of all maternal and child-health services, financially aided by the Federal Government, would be completely in the hands of the States and communities. The Federal Government would define standards under which Federal grants would be made to the States, and provide technical counsel, when called upon, on the developments of State and local programs.

"The last Congress," Senator PEPPER said in introducing his bill, "was urged to face its responsibility for the well-being of the mothers and children of the Nation. It met that challenge by merely adding \$9,000,000 to the meager social-security grants made annually to the States for child-health services and services for crippled children.

"With the technical knowledge and skills we now have, and the great capacity of our people to produce the national income required to support public services, it is unthinkable that any child should be condemned, as many thousands are now, to grow up in the pain and humiliation of handicaps that could have been corrected or relieved."

Provisions of this bill, Senator PEPPER pointed out, have been carefully planned to fit constructively into a general health program for all the people. "National health insurance is the cornerstone of such a general program," he said. "Enactment of national health insurance is an absolute must. But it is not enough merely to pool the risks and costs of medical care. We must also be sure that the health services and medical care mothers and children need exist. They must be well organized and coordinated and within reach of any family needing them. They must measure up to good standards and be provided by professional workers adequately trained and compensated.

"It takes time to train the necessary doctors, psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, medical-social workers, and other skilled people required in a well-rounded program. It takes time to staff the clinics, health units,

hospitals, and convalescent homes needed in a complete health program. This personnel and these services will exist years hence only if steps are taken now. Every year we turn our backs on the children will be a year of shame later."

Urging prompt action by the Congress on his measure, Senator PEPPER said: "The tragic file of mothers and children who now go without care has passed by the representatives of the American people year after year in the figures reported by the United States Children's Bureau and the national Commission advising that Bureau. I have nothing more to add to that solemn picture. I want to remind the Congress that each day debate goes on we lose 8 more mothers and 85 more babies needlessly."

NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference two bills and a joint resolution. They bear on a sacred American institution to which verbal homage has often been paid in this Chamber—the free press. I am proud to offer the Congress an opportunity to strike several real and telling blows for it.

One of the bills which I am here introducing will immediately help large, small, and new papers whose existence is now imperiled by the newsprint shortage. The other bill and joint resolution are designed to begin immediate efforts in our own country and throughout the world to solve the long-range shortage of newsprint. This long-range shortage will be a sword hanging over free newspapers in every free country in the world for many years to come.

The studies made by the Small Business Committee of the Senate while I was chairman and the hearings conducted by the present subcommittee under the chairmanship of the junior Senator from Indiana, both established the compelling need for this legislation. The majority members of the present committee have recognized this need in their interim report. I must, in all honesty, say I do not believe the bill which they have introduced (S. 1080) will solve this difficult problem. The reasons are set out in the report of the minority members.

The roots of the present newsprint crisis were laid bare by witness after witness who appeared before the committee. First, there is a world-wide shortage of newsprint because of wartime destruction of forests and productive facilities, and because of increasing demands on the available supply. These demands stem from the diffusion of literacy and learning, and the hunger for information and truth which they produce. A contributing factor is the conversion of newsprint to other more profitable types of paper used in producing books, magazines, wrapping papers, and cartons.

Two further factors intensify the perilous newsprint shortage. One is an international maldistribution of this precious commodity. The other is the maldistribution in our own land. As a matter of honest fact, it is not true that there is a shortage of newsprint in the United States. We are getting more than we have ever had in the past. Our share of the world's supply is actu-

53. PEANUT QUOTAS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4124, to make various changes in the peanut-quota provisions under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (p. 10464). This bill will now be sent to the President.
54. RESEARCH, MARKETING. Passed without amendment H. R. 4110, regarding distribution of appropriations, rather than authorizations, under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (p. 10464). This bill will now be sent to the President.
55. AGRICULTURAL STUDIES. Agreed, as reported, to S. Res. 147, to authorize the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to investigate needs, trends, etc., of agriculture (pp. 10479-80).
56. REMOUNT SERVICE. Sen. Morse, Oreg., inserted a statement favoring H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service to the Agriculture Department, and said he would support its passage at the next session (pp. 10635-7).
57. FCA AUDIT. Received the GAO audit report on FCA corporations; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 10456).
58. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Reed, Kans., discussed "the cotton belt case" regarding transportation and said this was "unequal justice under law" (pp. 10511-13).
59. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Revercomb, W. Va., reviewed the accomplishments to date in carrying out the objectives of S. 1156, to establish an MVA (pp. 10519-20).
- Both Houses
60. PRICE INVESTIGATION. /agreed, without amendment, to S. Con. Res. 19, to provide for an investigation of the reasons for high prices by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report (pp. 10468-9, 10476-7, 10560).
61. MINERALS. Passed without amendment H. R. 1602, to continue authority for RFC subsidies on minerals (pp. 10480, 10520-2, 10605-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
62. SMALL BUSINESS. Agreed, with amendment, to S. Res. 153, to provide \$50,000 additional for investigations by the Small Business Committee (pp. 10461-3). Sen. Fulbright, Ark., inserted a statement regarding the newsprint situation (pp. 10461-3).
63. LATIN AMERICA. Passed without amendment H. R. 4168, to provide for reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (pp. 10461). This bill will now be sent to the President.
64. PERSONNEL RETIREMENT. Sens. Langer, N. Dak., and Maybank, S. C., spoke in favor of H. R. 4127, the omnibus civil-service retirement bill (pp. 10467, 10517).
65. FOREIGN INFORMATION. Passed without amendment S. Con. Res. 29, providing for a Joint Committee on Government Information Programs to investigate activities of the State Department and other Government agencies to acquaint peoples of foreign countries with the U. S., its people and their activities, and the policies and objectives of its Government (pp. 10469-70, 10475-6).
66. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed as reported S. 1302, to authorize WAA to donate surplus property to organizations for athletic and sports programs (p. 10471).
67. CLAIMS. Passed as reported H. R. 3690, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act

regarding death statutes and decisions in Ala. and Mass. (p. 10472). The House later concurred in the amendments (pp. 10558-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

68. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a "letter to the farmers" criticizing cuts in the REA estimates (p. 10500).

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69. WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS. Passed without amendment S. 1498, to provide for price supports on wool (pp. 10529-39). This bill will now be sent to the President. Rejected an amendment by Rep. Herter, Mass., to provide for support at 90% of parity rather than the 1946 level (p. 10537). Rejected, 64-128, a motion by Rep. Herter to recommit the bill with instructions to insert this amendment (p. 10539).

70. GARBAGE IMPORTATION. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 597, to regulate the importation and depositing of garbage (pp. 10581, 10458). This bill will now be sent to the President.

71. FARM TRAINING. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 2181, to liberalize the farm-training provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (p. 10551). This bill will now be sent to the President.

72. HOUSING INVESTIGATION. Refused to concur in the Senate amendment to H. Con. Res. 104, providing for a joint investigation of housing (p. 10550). Later the Senate receded from its amendment (p. 10501).

73. AUDITS. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 352, providing for the printing of GAO audit reports as H. documents during recess (p. 10597).

74. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4002 (pp. 10560-8, 10631-5). This bill will now be sent to the President. During debate on this conference report, Sen. Taylor, Idaho, discussed his previous statements, and statements by the Forest Service, regarding depletion of forest resources (pp. 10634-5).

75. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Dirksen, Ill., commended the efforts of Chairman Taber of the Appropriations Committee regarding appropriation matters (p. 10585).

76. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE. Rep. Gross, Pa., reviewed accomplishments of this Committee (p. 10586).

76a.

ADJOURNMENT, ETC.

Both Houses agreed to adjourn until Jan. 2, 1948, or 3 days after being recalled by the President pro tem of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the 2 majority leaders, acting jointly. Both Houses also passed without amendment S. J. Res. 156, to provide that the second regular session of the 80th Congress begin Jan. 6, 1948. (pp. 10599, 10601, 10642-3, 10649.) The Senate was still in session July 27 when the Congressional Record went to press, and its continued proceedings will be included in the next issue of the Record. The Joint Committee on Printing announced that the last issue of the Congressional Record for the first session will be printed not later than Aug. 15, 1947 (p. 10455).

Bills upon which final action was not completed, retain their present status at the beginning of the next session and do not need to be re-introduced.

11. Some people, genuinely concerned in the Canadian newsprint industry, seem to fear that present price trends and their consequences may constitute a parallel to the developments following World War I when high prices led to excessive expansion of the Canadian industry and a subsequent price collapse followed by years of disruption and bankruptcy. The present situation, however, affords no such parallel and justifies no such fears from the Canadian standpoint. Two factors are completely different; one is the price trend itself; the other is the possibility of expansion. These are amplified in paragraphs 12 and 13 below.

12. The newsprint price trend of War II has been quite different from the trend of War I as may be seen from the figures of comparable years in each period, shown in the following table. The prices shown are the average yearly prices for delivery at New York; the index figures are based on the prices in the first year of each war taken as 100.

World War I	Price	Index
1914.....	\$42.50	100
1915.....	42.00	99
1916.....	51.78	122
1917.....	63.78	150
1918.....	64.30	151
1919.....	80.15	189
1920.....	112.60	265
1921.....	111.45	262
1922.....	75.00	176
1923.....	81.80	192
1924.....	80.80	190

World War II	Price	Index
1939.....	\$50.00	100
1940.....	50.00	100
1941.....	50.00	100
1942.....	50.00	100
1943.....	54.66	109
1944.....	58.00	116
1945.....	60.25	121
1946.....	72.25	145
1947.....	88.50	177

¹ Assumed average for 1947; at \$90 the index is 180.

It will be seen at once that, in the World War II period, there has been no sharp and violent rise comparable to the figures of the World War I period. In the fourth year of World War II, for example, the index remained at 100 against 150 in 1917, the comparable year of World War I. Against the sharp index peaks of 265 and 262 in 1920 and 1921, the index figures for the comparable years of 1945 and 1946 were only 121 and 145. The index figure of 177 (or 180) in 1947 is still substantially below the index figures which prevailed throughout the 6 years of 1919-24, with the single exception of 1922. In the existing 1947 price level, and in the trend which has preceded it, there is nothing to attract speculative capital for new mill expansion as there was in the World War I period. Proof of this has already been indicated in some of the points mentioned in paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 above.

13. The other major difference, mentioned at the end of paragraph 11, is in the relative possibilities of expansion. The difference is notable. At the end of World War I the Canadian industry had a total capacity of less than 800,000 tons a year (total Canadian production in 1918 was less than 750,000 tons) and there were immense forest areas, as well as hydropower resources, awaiting development which provincial governments naturally were eager to encourage. Today the Canadian industry has an annual capacity of 4,349,700 tons (over five times its World War I figure) and there are few, if any, forest and power sites suitable for new mill construction, or feasible for new mill development at present costs and prices. The most economical and effective expansion of newsprint ca-

capacity today is in the form of improving existing mills. In the Canadian industry this is currently taking place to the extent of many millions of dollars but it should be obvious to anyone that this cannot be expected to proceed without maintenance of an encouraging newsprint price level. It should also be noted, both by Canadians and by consumers who rely on Canadian supply, that there can be no adequate protection and conservation of Canadian forest resources unless there are market prices sufficient to keep the industry in a healthy operating condition.

14. From a Canadian standpoint, therefore, there appears to be nothing in the present newsprint price situation to cause concern. There would be ground for concern if Canadian newsprint sellers were repeating the error of the World War I period by charging prices which would promote reckless capacity expansion, but this is clearly not the case. As already pointed out, the only prospects of new mill developments are United States Government subsidy projects in which profit is not the impelling motive and in which price is not the deciding factor. Instead of ground for Canadian anxiety there is, on the contrary, reason for Canadian satisfaction in the evidence that Canadian sellers are following a restrained course but are at least, for the first time in many years, beginning to derive respectable profits from newsprint operations and from the use of public forest resources thus involved.

15. This should give satisfaction to Canadians in general because newsprint is the largest single item of Canada's export trade, and, except gold, the largest single source of United States dollars which have again become a factor of paramount importance in Canada's national economy. As far as investors are concerned, it is significant that payment of dividends by Canadian newsprint mills is still so unusual as to excite comment. The two largest wholly Canadian newsprint producers are Consolidated Paper and Abitibi, both of which have substantial earnings from products other than newsprint. Consolidated paid the first dividend in its history last year; its shareholders have received a total of \$1.50 a share in 15 years. Abitibi emerged from 14 years of receivership only last year and has not yet paid a dividend on its common shares. International Paper's figures have already been mentioned in paragraph 4 above, but they are worth repeating: newsprint in 1946 constituted 26 percent of International's tonnage output, but only about 18 percent of its gross revenue and less than 7 percent of its net profit. As Montreal Financial Times recently commented: "Few, if any, industrial groups on the stock markets can show as meager a record of average dividend return over the past 20 years as that of the newsprint industry."

16. Canadian newsprint manufacturers for many years have been criticized in Canada for using up public-forest resources with no commensurate return. It would be strange indeed to find now, among Canadians, some form of economic psychosis expressed in a sense of guilt or apology about their largest industry's good fortune in at last reaching a position where profits can be made. There is Canadian satisfaction, rather than misgiving, when profits can be obtained from trade in minerals, wheat, or any other export commodity. The same satisfaction should apply to newsprint improvement within the limits of safety and prudence here described.

17. The newspaper business, as well as the newsprint industry, would be better off if newsprint were more widely recognized as an ordinary commodity (like wheat, sugar, coal, steel) rather than mistaken as something belonging to freedom of the press. Most magazine publishers, for example, deal

with their questions of paper supply in an ordinary business way, they do not become outraged nor begin to imagine plots against the state when paper companies manage to make money. Some newspaper publishers, however, seem to be under a delusion that the newsprint industry is a sort of public utility to be operated for their exclusive benefit. They seem to think that they have a divine right to unlimited paper supply at cost, or at less than cost, and that any departure from this condition is a violation of sacred rights.

18. This delusory thinking was just as apparent some years ago, when newsprint was selling at \$40 a ton, as it is today. It was expressed at that time in continued efforts to keep newsprint prices from rising above bankruptcy levels. It is reflected today in publisher agitation for Government funds to develop new supply in Alaska and the South, following the same old pattern of unlimited paper supply at cost or less. If investors and manufacturers are no longer willing to subsidize the press in this way, then the Government must take public funds to do it. It is the type of thinking that sees the newspaper business only in terms of mass circulation and unrestricted space.

19. To publishers who think in this fashion it does not seem to occur that their conception may be unsound and that, for their own protection and continuance, it might be a good idea to begin adapting their operations to some limitations of forest resources and to maintaining a healthy paper industry. British publishers have learned the lesson of limited supply in an extreme form through the past 8 years and their profits have improved rather than diminished.

20. The delusion described above seem to have led some publishers into a paradoxical position in which they complain about newsprint price increases, but at the same time call for expansion of newsprint capacity and seem to think that Canadians are acting badly by not finding more forests and building more mills. This is, indeed, an example of wanting to have one's cake and eat it, too.

21. If newspaper publishers want low newsprint prices, they must be prepared to expect diminished production. The flight from newsprint by United States mills makes this painfully clear. If increasing supply is their main desire, then publishers must be prepared to pay prices which will stimulate production and maintain a healthy manufacturing industry unless, of course, they can succeed in getting the United States Government to use public funds to subsidize undertakings in Alaska and the South which no investors would touch as commercial ventures. Whether a Government-subsidized paper supply would prove consistent with freedom of the press is a question for publishers to ponder upon. In any event it is clear that newsprint consumers cannot have both low prices and expansion of commercial supply. One objective contradicts the other.

MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND ORDERS— AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair thinks that the spirit of the unanimous consent order requires the call of the calendar before we undertake to return to other bills on the calendar. Therefore, the Chair will not entertain motions to return to previous bills until the remainder of the calendar has been called.

The clerk will call the next bill on the calendar.

The bill (H. R. 452) to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to marketing agreements

and orders, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1826) making it a petty offense to enter any national forest land while it is closed to the public, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, does that bill make it a petty offense to enter a national forest land while it is closed to the public?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair understands it does.

Mr. CORDON. Over, please.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

The bill (H. R. 4110) to amend title I of the act entitled "An act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges," approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. May we have an explanation of that bill?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, when the agricultural research bill was passed last year it read that 20 percent of the amount authorized should be spent for marketing research. What was meant was 20 percent of the amount appropriated. The bill corrects that error. Otherwise, if 20 percent of the amount authorized should be spent for that purpose, all the money appropriated would have to be spent for marketing research.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4110) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend title I of the act entitled 'An act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges,' approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act)."

AMENDMENT OF PEANUT MARKETING QUOTA PROVISION OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT, 1938

The bill (H. R. 4124) to amend the peanut marketing quota provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to make more effective the quota system in respect to the peanut industry by imposing more severe penalties for the violation of the quota. I have no disposition to object to the bill. On the contrary, I realize how extremely important for the American economy, and especially to my section of the country and to my State, the peanut industry is. But I wanted to take advantage of this opportunity to say that I voted

against the bill in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on the principle that I think the time has arrived for us to find some way to dispose of, at a fair price, the agricultural commodities of this country, without limiting the acreage of the farmers. I think the farmers are not in sympathy with the curtailment of their acreage. They feel that it imposes an unfair limitation upon their freedom of enterprise and action, and now, at a time when the world is hungry for our agricultural products, it seems to me that with a proper agricultural policy we could find some way to allow the bounty of American agricultural production to flow to the needs of this country and of the world, so that the farmers could be assured a fair price for what they grow, and not be limited in the production which they may have on their own farms.

I realize that under present circumstances, the bill is going to bring about a serious curtailment in the peanut acreage, if it becomes effective, as it must. But if the Senator from Minnesota does get his committee, as I hope he will, to investigate agriculture, I hope he will devote a part of his fine energy and effort to finding some way by which we can find a market that will be fair to the producer, but at the same time will not mean that he will have to limit the number of acres of his own land which he may devote to the production of agricultural commodities.

I do not object to the bill, but I wanted to make that observation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, if the bill is not passed it will cost the Government \$100,000,000, plus the \$200,000,000 quota. During the war the penalty for raising an excessive amount of peanuts was reduced in order to encourage greater production. Now with the Steagall amendment in effect, the Government is bound to support the price of peanuts. An inordinately large acreage of peanuts is being planted, and in order to discourage the planting of many times as many peanuts as we can consume, we must restore the penalties which were in effect before the war.

I agree with what the Senator from Florida has said, but I also maintain that if this piece of legislation is not enacted, it will probably cost the United States Treasury \$100,000,000 next year.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, may the bill be passed over until I have had a chance to discuss it with Senators?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, if the Senator from Connecticut will withhold his objection, I should like to explain this bill to him. During the war the Department of Agriculture urged the peanut growers to increase production. They increased their production from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 acres. It was a valuable contribution to the war effort, because the bulk of the peanuts were processed into oil to meet an acute shortage of fats. We now find that we have more peanuts than there

is a market for peanuts and for peanut oil. The parity price on peanuts for processing purposes is about \$200 a ton, and the producers do not want to pay more than \$100 a ton.

Peanuts are a basic farm crop, entitled to limited parity support, but the Department of Agriculture has said that unless the farmers will vote this year to curtail production it will not support the full program for peanuts, which will mean a ruinous price for all peanuts, both edible peanuts and oil peanuts.

All the bill does is to put peanuts on a par with other basic farm commodities, in that if the farmers themselves vote to impose acreage control, it will then be made effective for peanuts, as it is for other controlled crops, and a 50-percent penalty will be provided for violation of the quota. The bill will have no effect whatever unless the farmers themselves vote this fall for acreage control.

I fully share the view of the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] that we would like to see a free and unregimented agricultural program; but we know, for example, that this year we have 1,400,000,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat, against a normal domestic market of 800,000,000 bushels; and if we were not now exporting, through loans and gifts, about 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, we would have such a glut of wheat on the domestic market that it not only would force the Government to greater outlays of money to support the crop at 90 percent of parity, but would eventually wreck every wheat-growing State in the Union.

We have this problem in connection with peanuts. It is not that we want a 5-cent bag of peanuts to sell for 10 cents. The bill would not affect the cost of living. That is probably what the Senator from Connecticut has in mind. The only purpose is to give the farmers themselves an opportunity to bring their production in line with the visible market, if they so elect. According to the best-informed opinion it will save them money if they do it, and it will save the Government a great deal of money in its support program, especially if we continue that program beyond 1948.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator from Virginia has expired.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I am intensely interested in the subject of high prices. It seems to me that when any effort is made, either by private monopoly or Government monopoly, to limit production of any article which the American people eat or use, it tends to increase its price.

However, I am persuaded by the arguments of the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] and the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER]. They are more familiar with the problem than am I, and I am perfectly willing to withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4124) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

[PUBLIC LAW 323—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 445—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 4124]

AN ACT

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 358 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1358), is amended by striking the last sentence of subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The amount of the marketing quota for each farm shall be the actual production of the farm acreage allotment, and no peanuts shall be marketed under the quota for any farm other than peanuts actually produced on the farm."

SEC. 2. Section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 7, sec. 1359), is amended as follows:

(1) By changing the first sentence of subsection (a) to read as follows: "The marketing of any peanuts in excess of the marketing quota for the farm on which such peanuts are produced, or the marketing of peanuts from any farm for which no acreage allotment was determined, shall be subject to a penalty at a rate equal to 50 per centum of the basic rate of the loan (calculated to the nearest tenth of a cent) for farm marketing quota peanuts for the marketing year August 1–July 31."

(2) By striking out the last sentence of subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Peanuts produced in a calendar year in which marketing quotas are in effect for the marketing year beginning therein shall be subject to such quotas even though the peanuts are marketed prior to the date on which such marketing year begins. If any producer falsely identifies or fails to account for the disposition of any peanuts, an amount of peanuts equal to the normal yield of the number of acres harvested in excess of the farm acreage allotment shall be deemed to have been marketed in excess of the marketing quota for the farm, and the penalty in respect thereof shall be paid and remitted by the producer. If any amount of peanuts produced on one farm is falsely identified by a representation that such peanuts were produced on another farm, the acreage allotments next established for both such farms shall be reduced by that percentage which such amount was of the respective farm marketing quotas, except that such reduction for any such farm shall not be made if the Secretary through the local committees finds that no person connected with such farm caused, aided, or acquiesced in such marketing; and if proof of the disposition of any amount of peanuts is not furnished as required by the Secretary, the acreage allotment next established for the farm on which such peanuts are produced shall be reduced by a percentage similarly computed."

(3) By striking subsection (b) and redesignating subsections (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), as subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively.

Approved August 1, 1947.



